

Understanding the Air Force Installation Data

Helpful Hints and Descriptions for Understanding USAF Installation Information

SAMPLE AFB

California

Public Affairs
The Public Affairs (PA) office at the installation.

Environmental Management
The Civil Engineering (CE) office that handles environmental issues.

Airspace Management
The office that schedules airspace.

Wing Commander
The Wing Commander is responsible for the entire wing at an installation.

Get things started at the local level.

Call the airspace manager to address airspace concerns and ideas early.

About the Installation:

A brief background of the installation and its personnel.

Aircraft:

While many types of aircraft will fly at each installation, this list contains just those routinely based at this location.

Threatened and Endangered Species:

A list of species known to inhabit the installation that have been federally designated as either Threatened or Endangered.

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

National Parks within twenty miles of the of airspace scheduled by this installation.

>> Airspace listed under this heading will be USAF scheduled airspace with the installation for the current page listed first followed by other USAF installations that have airspace featured on the map.

>> In this example, the 11th OSS at Sample AFB schedules a variety of airspace to include SUNSHINE MOA. It is listed as being under the effective hours of operation of Monday to Friday 0800-1600Z++.

When you see 1200-0500Z++ you might be wondering what the "Z" at the end means. "Z" or Zulu time, is the same as Greenwich Mean Time.

>> Airspace listed under this heading will be all other airspace not scheduled by the USAF but in the proximity of the installation featured on the map.

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times

11th OSS/OSO
007 Wilson Blvd.
Sample AFB, CA 94535-5020
(C) 707-555-5559
DSN: 555-5559

SUNSHINE MOA Mon-Fri 0800-1600Z++
R2555 Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++
A444 Continuous
W555 By NOTAM

IR333 Daylight hrs., OT by NOTAM
VR555 Continuous
SR111 Mon-Fri 1200-0500Z++

This is the commercial phone number. The other number is DSN or Defense Switched Network, which is for internal military dialing.

The airspace details for the installation page lists all airspace scheduled by the installation. Occasionally, an installation schedules airspace that is too far away to be included in the map.

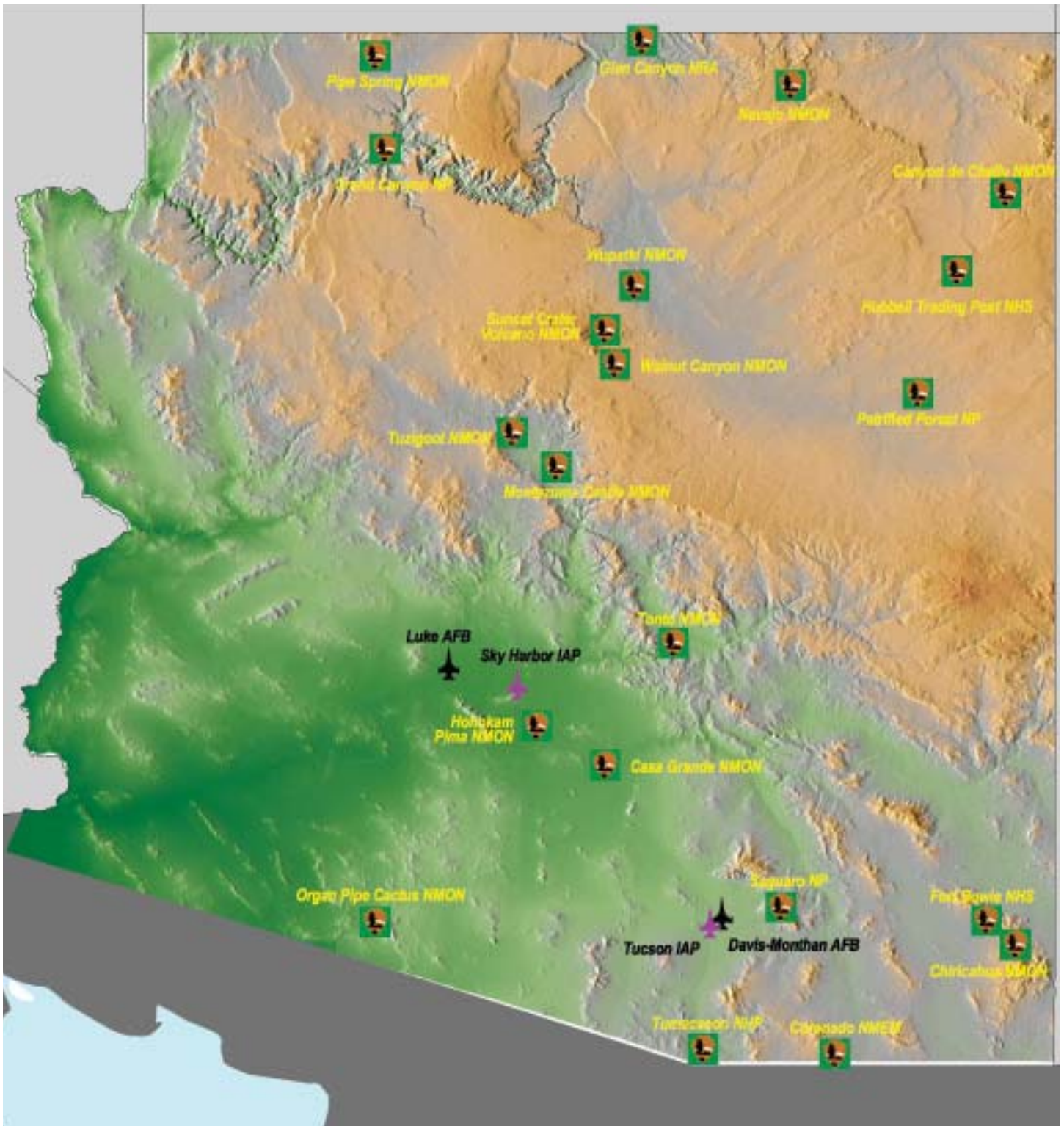
SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS [Not scheduled by the USAF but in the proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times

Commander Strike Fighter Wing
U.S. Pacific Fleet
4001 (R) Street, Room 601
NAS Rhino, CA 93246-5022
(C) 559-555-1034
DSN: 555-1034

CANTINA 1 MOA By NOTAM

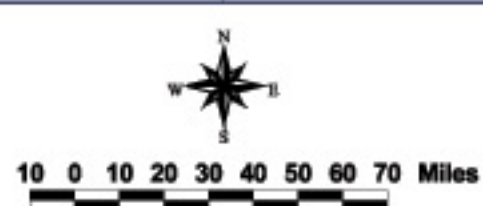
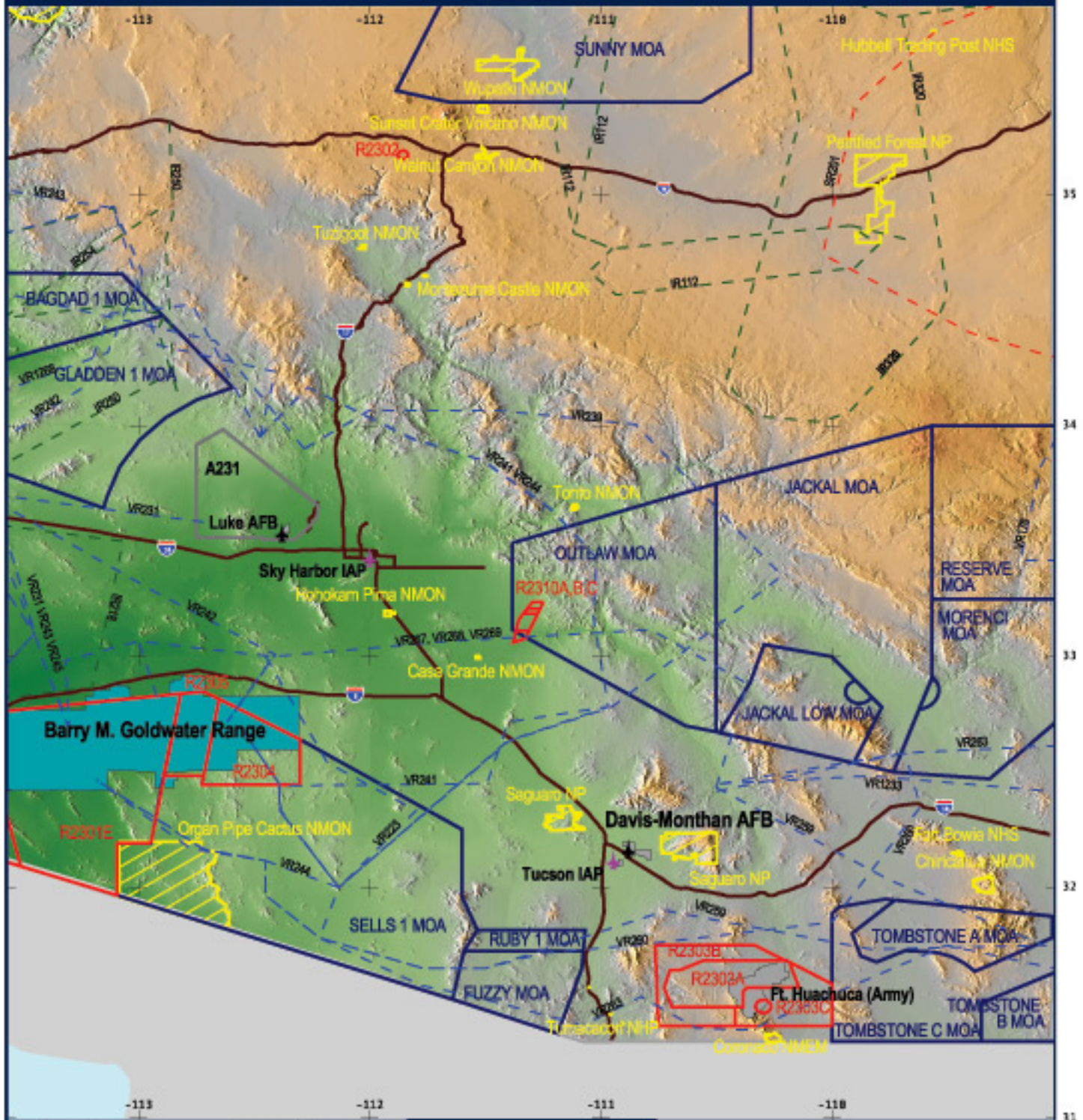
IR203 Daylight hrs.,
OT by NOTAM



Davis-Monthan Air Force Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace
Department of Defense



2002

**DAVIS-MONTHAN
AIR FORCE BASE**

Arizona

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

355th PA
5275 East Granite Street
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-5091
DSN: 228-5091

Environmental Management

355th CES/CEV
5285 East Madera Street
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4885
DSN: 228-4885

Airspace Management

355th OSS/OSOSO
5350 East Madera Street
Building 4413
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4680
DSN: 228-4680

Wing Commander

355th CC
5275 East Granite Street
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-3551
DSN: 228-3551

About the Installation: Davis-Monthan became a military base in 1925, but its origins can be traced to the earliest days of civil aviation. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh, fresh from his non-stop crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, flew his Spirit of St. Louis to Tucson to dedicate Davis-Monthan Field, then the largest municipal airport in the United States. The base was named in honor of Lieutenants Samuel H. Davis and Oscar Monthan, World War I era pilots from Tucson who died in separate military aircraft accidents. Today, the 355th Wing is the host unit, which provides training for A-10 pilots as well as command, control, and communications (C3) in support of tactical forces with its EC-130. The FAA, the U.S. Customs Service Air Service Branch, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and a detachment of the Naval Air Systems Command make up some of the other federal agencies using the base.

Aircraft:

- Fighters/Attack: F-16, A-10
- Helicopters: HH-60
- Reconnaissance: EC-130

Threatened and Endangered Species: None

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Casa Grande Ruins NM
- Chiricahua NM
- Fort Bowie NHS
- Hohokam Pima NM
- Organ Pipe NM
- Saguaro NP

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

355th OSS/OSOSO
5350 East Madera Street
Building 4413
Davis-Monthan AFB
Tucson, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4680 / DSN: 228-4680

TOMBSTONE A-C MOA	1300Z-0700Z++
VR259, VR260, VR267	
VR268, VR269, & VR1233	1300-0530Z++

56th RMO/ASMS
7224 North 139th Drive
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1420
(C) 623-856-7654 / DSN: 896-7654

A231	Continuous
BAGDAD 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM

GLADDEN 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
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SELLS 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
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SUNNY MOA	By NOTAM
R2301E	0630-2230 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM

R2304	0700-2200 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
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R2305	0700-2300 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
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VR223, VR231, VR239, VR241, VR242, VR243, VR244, & VR245	Continuous, must be scheduled 2 hrs in adv. of entry and with Goldwater Range Mission
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162nd FW
P.O. Box 11037
Tucson, AZ, 85734-1037
(C) 520-295-6371 / DSN: 924-6371

OUTLAW MOA, JACKAL MOA,
JACKAL LOW MOA, RESERVE MOA,
MORENCI MOA, FUZZY MOA,
& RUBY 1 MOA Continuous
VR263 Continuous

58th OSS/OSO
4249 Hercules Way SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(C) 505-853-5888 / DSN: 263-5888

IR112	Continuous
SR201	Continuous
VR176	1500-2400Z++daily

7th OSS/OSOR
966 Avenue D-4
Dyess AFB, TX 76907
(C) 915-696-3666 / DSN: 461-3666

IR320	Continuous
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SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

USA Intelligence Center
Ft. Huachuca, ATZS-TTP-F
Ft. Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000
(C) 520-538-2861 / DSN: 879-2861

R2303A & B	Mon-Fri 1400-2300Z++
R2303C	Intermittent by NOTAM

Commanding General
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)
MCAS Miramar
San Diego, CA 92145
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR218	Continuous
IR250	Daylight hrs., on even #days
IR254	Daylight hrs., Mon-Fri

AZ ARNG
Training Support Branch
Phoenix, AZ 85008-3495
(C) 602-267-2651 / DSN: 853-2651

R2310 A-C	Intermittent by NOTAM 48hr. advance
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Yuma MCAS
P.O. Box 99160
Yuma, AZ 85369-9160
(C) 928-269-2326 / DSN: 269-2326

VR1268	0700-1800 local
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USA CO
Navajo Ordnance Depot
Flagstaff, AZ

R2302	Mon-Sat 1500-0700Z
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Air Force Installations



LUKE AIR FORCE BASE

Arizona

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

56th FW/PA
14185 West Falcon Street
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1629
(C) 623-856-6011
DSN: 896-6011

Environmental Management

56th FW/CE
14002 W. Marauder St
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1125
(C) 623-856-8488
DSN: 896-8488

Airspace Management

56th RMO/ASM
7224 North 139th Drive
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1420
(C) 623-856-5855/56
DSN: 896-5855/56

Wing Commander

56th FW/CC
14185 West Falcon Street
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1629
(C) 623-856-0056
DSN: 896-0056

About the Installation. In 1940, the U.S. Army chose a site for an Army Air Corps training facility and the city of Phoenix bought 1,440 acres of land, which they leased, to the government for \$1 per year effective March 24, 1941. Luke AFB is named for Lt. Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, who was the first aviator to receive the Medal of Honor for his efforts in WWI. Today it is the largest fighter-training base in the western world, located in the fifth largest metro-politan area in the United States.

Aircraft:

- Fighters: F-16

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Mammals:*
Sonoran Pronghorn
Lesser Long-Nosed Bat

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Grand Canyon NP
- Organ Pipe NM
- Sunset Crater Volcano NM
- Tonto NM
- Wupatki NM.

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

56th RMO/ASMS
7224 North 139th Drive
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1420
(C) 623-856-7654 / DSN: 896-7654

A231	Continuous
BAGDAD 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
GLADDEN 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
SELLS 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
SUNNY MOA	By NOTAM
R2301E	0630-2230 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
R2304	0700-2200 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
R2305	0700-2300 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
VR223, VR231, VR239, VR241, VR242, VR243, VR244, & VR245	Continuous, must be scheduled 2 hours in adv. of entry and with Goldwater Range Mission

162nd FW
P.O. Box 11037
Tucson, AZ, 85734-1037
(C) 520-295-6371 / DSN: 924-6371

OUTLAW MOA	Continuous
JACKAL MOA	Continuous
JACKAL LOW MOA	Continuous
RESERVE MOA	Continuous
MORENCI MOA	Continuous
FUZZY MOA	Continuous
RUBY 1 MOA	Continuous
VR263	Continuous

355th OSS/OSOSO
5350 East Madera Street
Building 4413
Davis-Monthan AFB
Tucson, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4680 / DSN: 228-4680
TOMBSTONE A-C MOA 1300Z-0700Z++
VR259, VR260, VR267
VR268, VR269, & VR1233 1300-0530Z++

58th OSS/OSO
4249 Hercules Way SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(C) 505-853-5888 / DSN: 263-5888
IR112 Continuous
SR201 Continuous
VR176 1500-2400Z++

7th OSS/OSOR
966 Avenue D-4
Dyess, AFB, TX 76907
(C)915-696-3666 / DSN: 461-3666
IR320 Continuous

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not scheduled by the USAF but in the proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

AZ ARNG
Training Support Branch
Phoenix AZ, 85008-3495
(C) 602-267-2651 / DSN: 853-2651
R2310 A-C Intermittent by NOTAM
48 hr. in advance

Commanding General
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)
MCAS Miramar
San Diego, CA 92145
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237
IR218 Continuous
IR250 Daylight hrs., even days
IR254 Daylight hrs., Mon-Fri

Yuma Proving Ground
Range Management Office
Yuma, AZ 85369-9160
(C) 928-269-2214 / DSN: 269-2214
R2307 Continuous
R2308 A-B Continuous
Yuma MCAS
P.O. Box 99160
Yuma, AZ 85369-9160
(C) 928-269-2326 / DSN: 269-2326
VR1267 & VR1268 0700-1800 local

USA CO
Navajo Ordnance Depot
Flagstaff, AZ
R2302 Mon-Sat 1500-0700Z

USA Intelligence Center
Ft. Huachuca, ATZS-TPP-F
Ft. Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000
(C) 520-538-2861 / DSN: 879-2861
R2303A & B Mon-Fri 1400-2300Z++
R2303C Intermittent by NOTAM

Air Force Installations



SKY HARBOR
INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

161st ARW/PA
3200 East Old Tower Road
Phoenix, AZ 85034-7263
(C) 602-302-9331
DSN: 853-9331

Environmental Management

161st ARW/CE
3200 East Old Tower Road
Phoenix, AZ 85034-7263
(C) 602-302-9254
DSN: 853-9254

Airspace Management

The 161st is not the Scheduling
Agency for any airspace.

Wing Commander

161st ARW/CC
3200 East Old Tower Road
Phoenix, AZ, 85034-7263
(C) 602-302-9200
DSN: 853-9200

About the Installation: Sky Harbor International Airport (IAP) is located in Maricopa County in central Arizona, approximately 10 miles southeast of Phoenix. Sky Harbor IAP is owned and operated by the city of Phoenix and is home to the 161st Air Refueling Wing (ARW), which is located within the airport. The mission of the 161st ARW is to train, equip, and maintain units for federal day-to-day and mobilization missions in addition to state emergencies. The 161st ARW has KC-135 aircraft assigned and located on the southern end of the airport on a 50-acre parcel.

Aircraft:

• Tankers: KC-135

Threatened and Endangered Species: None

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace: None

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

56th RMO/ASMS
7224 North 139th Drive
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1420
(C) 623-856-7654 / DSN: 896-7654

A231	Continuous
BAGDAD 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
GLADDEN 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
SELLS 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
SUNNY MOA	By NOTAM
R2301E	0630-2230 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
R2304	0700-2200 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
R2305	0700-2300 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
VR223, VR231, VR239, VR241, VR242, VR243, VR244, & VR245	Continuous, must be scheduled 2 hrs in adv. of entry and with Goldwater Range Mission

162nd FW
P.O. Box 11037
Tucson, AZ, 85734-1037
(C) 520-295-6371 / DSN: 924-6371

FUZZY MOA	Continuous
OUTLAW MOA	Continuous
RUBY 1 MOA	Continuous

355th OSS/OSOSO
5350 East Madera Street
Building 4413
Davis-Monthan AFB
Tucson, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4680 / DSN: 228-4680

VR259, VR267 VR268 & VR269	1300-0530Z++
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58th OSS/OSO
4249 Hercules Way SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(C) 505-853-5888 / DSN: 263-5888

IR112	Continuous
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SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not scheduled by the USAF but in the proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

AZ ARNG
Training Support Branch
Phoenix AZ, 85008-3495
(C) 602-267-2651 / DSN: 853-2651

R2310 A-C	Intermittent by NOTAM 48hr. advance
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Commanding General
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)
MCAS Miramar
San Diego, CA 92145
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR218	Continuous
IR250	Daylight hrs., on even days

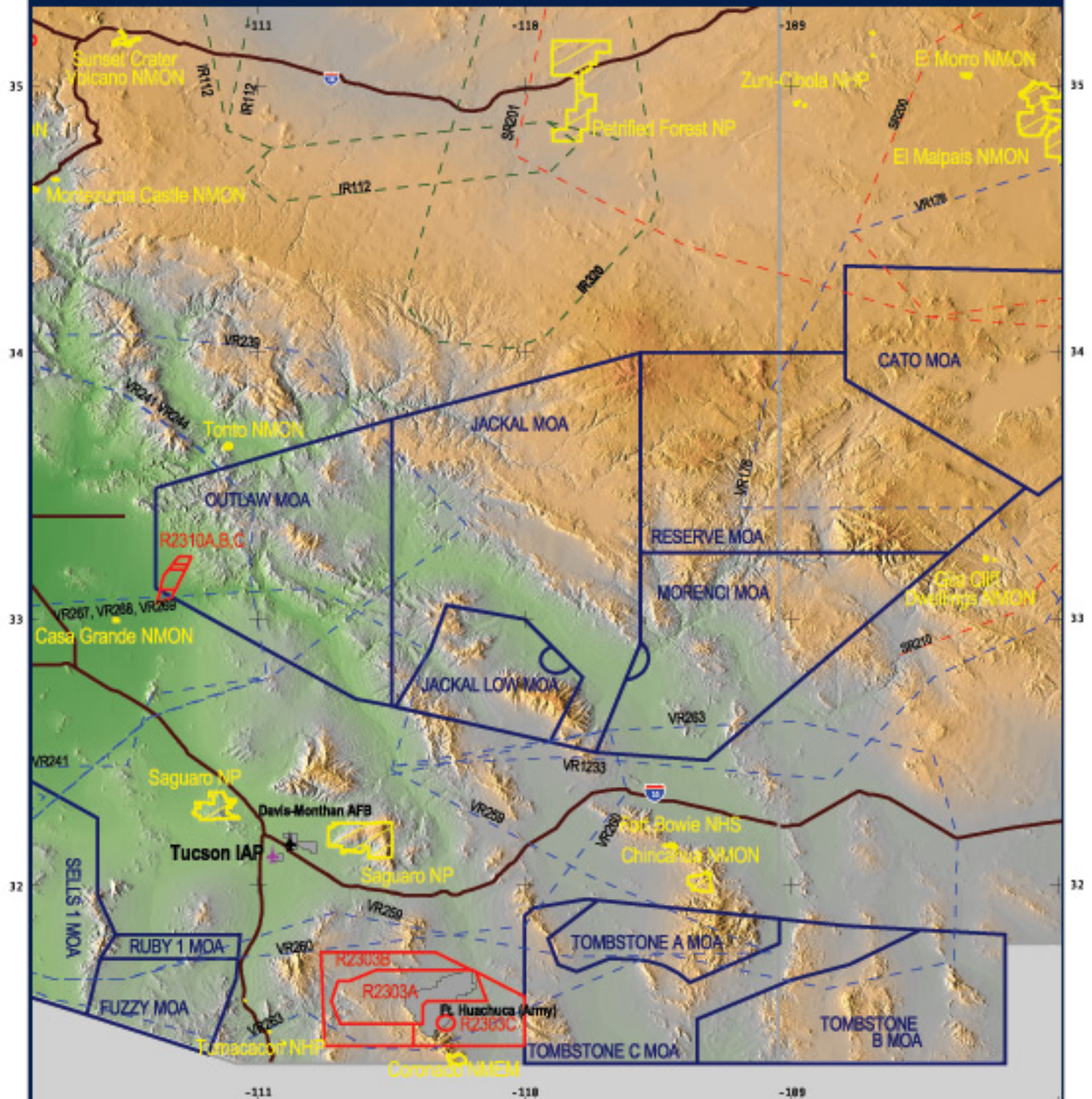
USA Intelligence Center
Ft. Huachuca, ATZS-TPP-F
Ft. Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000
(C) 520-538-2861 / DSN: 879-2861

R2303 B	Mon-Fri 1400-2300Z++
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Tucson International Airport

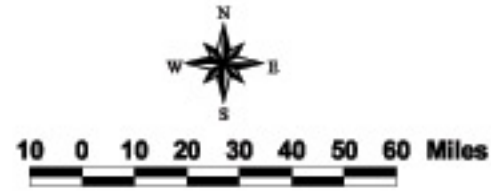
Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace
Department of Defense



- Park Boundary
- Air Force Base
- AF Guard/Reserve Base
- DoD Ranges**
- Air Force
- Army
- Marine Corps
- Navy

- Military Training Routes**
- IR
- SR
- VR
- Special Use Airspace**
- Warning
- Alert
- Prohibited
- Restricted



TUCSON
INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

162nd FW/PA
1659 East Perimeter Way
Tucson, AZ 85706-6052
(C) 520-295-6192
DSN: 924-6192

Environmental Management

162nd FW/EMO
1800 East Perimeter Way
Tucson, AZ, 85706-6082
(C) 520-295-6580
DSN: 844-6580

Airspace Management

162nd FW
P.O. Box 11037
Tucson, AZ, 85734-1037
(C) 520-295-6371
DSN: 924-6371

Wing Commander

162nd FW/CC
1650 East Perimeter way
Tucson, AZ, 85706-6052
(C) 520-295-6100
DSN: 844-6100

About the Installation: Tucson IAP is home to the 162nd Fighter Wing (FW) and the Air National Guard Air Force Reserve Test Center (AATC). The mission of the 162nd FW is to provide F-16 training for AF, ANG, AFRES, and foreign aircrews. The 162nd FW supports Operation Snowbird at Davis-Monthan AFB, which is a National Guard Bureau program functioning as a winter deployment site for northern tier ANG flying bases. AATC is fully integrated as one of ACCs operational test centers in combination with the Air Warfare Center at Nellis AFB and Eglin AFB. Their primary responsibility is F-16 testing but they also conduct testing on the A-10, F-15, HH-60, C-130 and KC-135 aircraft.

Aircraft:

- Cargo: C-26
- Fighters: F-16

Threatened and Endangered Species: None

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Casa Grande Ruins NM
- Chiricahua NM
- Coronado NMEM
- Fort Bowie NHS
- Hohokam Pima NM
- Saguaro NP
- Tonto NM
- Tumacacori NHP

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

162nd FW
P.O. Box 11037
Tucson, AZ, 85734-1037
(C) 520-295-6371 / DSN: 924-6371

OUTLAW MOA	Continuous
JACKAL MOA	Continuous
JACKAL LOW MOA	Continuous
RESERVE MOA	Continuous
MORENCI MOA	Continuous
FUZZY MOA	Continuous
RUBY 1 MOA	Continuous
VR263	Continuous

355th OSS/OSOSO
5350 East Madera Street
Building 4413
Davis-Monthan AFB
Tucson, AZ 85707
(C) 520-228-4680 / DSN: 228-4680

TOMBSTONE A-C MOA	1300Z-0700Z++
VR259, VR260, VR267	
VR268, VR269, & VR1233	1300-0530Z++

56th RMO/ASMS
7224 North 139th Drive
Luke AFB, AZ 85309-1420
(C) 623-856-7654 / DSN: 896-7654

SELLS 1 MOA/ATCAA	0600-1900 Mon-Fri OT by NOTAM
VR239, VR241, & VR244	Continuous, must be scheduled 2 hrs in adv. of entry and with Goldwater Range Mission

58th OSS/OSO
4249 Hercules Way SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(C) 505-853-5888 / DSN: 263-5888

IR112	Continuous
SR200 & SR201	Continuous
SR210	Continuous

150th FW/OG
2251 Air Guard Road SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5875
(C) 505-846-7431 / DSN: 246-7431

CATO MOA	Continuous
VR176	1500-2400Z++ daily

7th OSS/OSOR
966 Avenue D-4
Dyess AFB, TX 76907
(C) 915-696-3666 / DSN: 461-3666

IR320	Continuous
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SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

USA Intelligence Center
Ft. Huachuca, ATZS-TTP-F
Ft. Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000
(C) 520-538-2861 / DSN: 879-2861

R2303 A & B	Mon-Fri 1400-2300Z++
R2303C	Intermittent by NOTAM

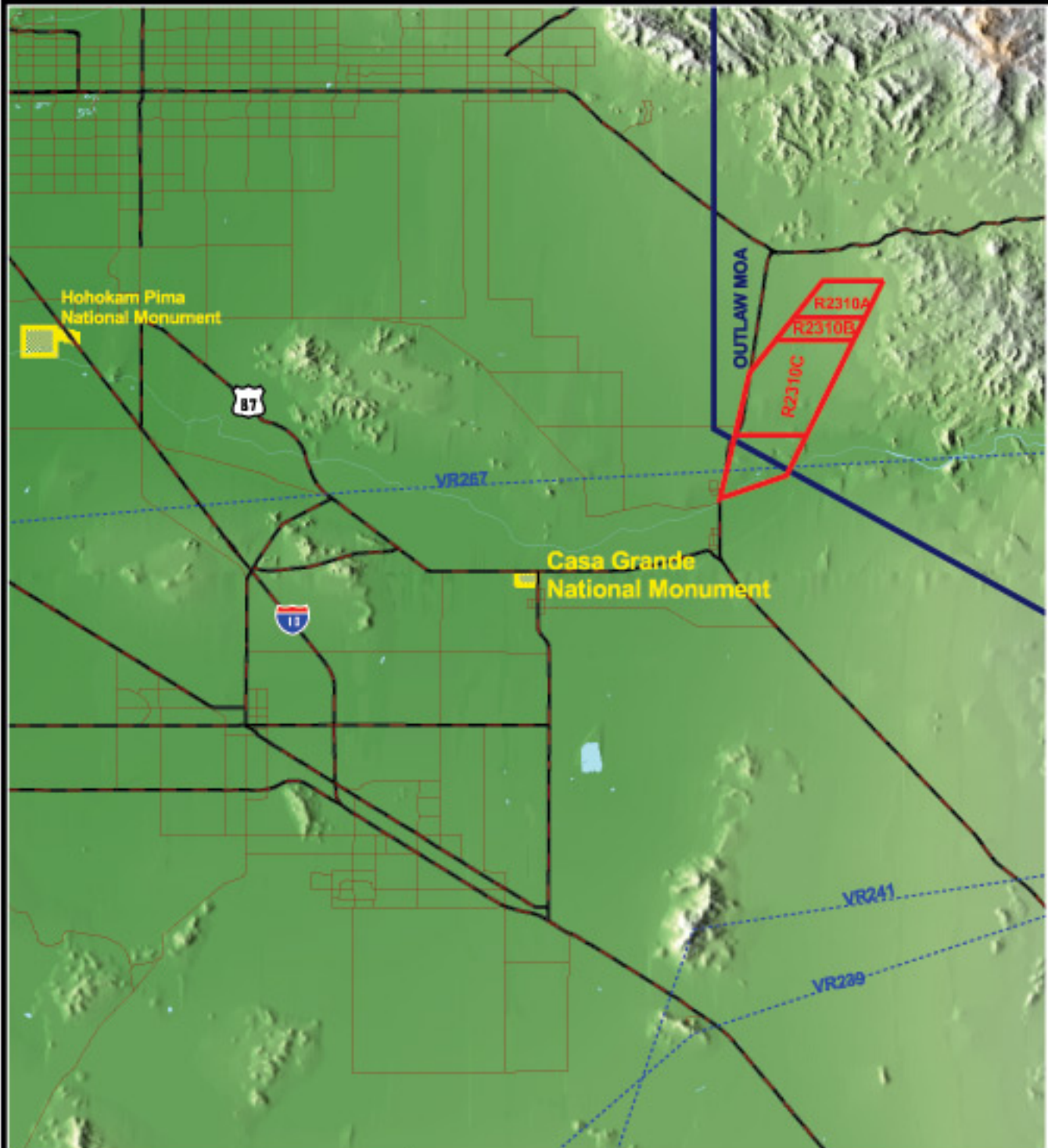
AZ ARNG
Training Support Branch
Phoenix, AZ 85008-3495
(C) 602-267-2651 / DSN: 853-2651

R2310 A-C	Intermittent by NOTAM 48hr advance
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Casa Grande National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Casa Grande Ruins NM

1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228
(520) 723-3172

Superintendent

(520) 723-3172
(520) 723-7209 fax
E-mail:
cagr_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(520) 723-3172

Park Acronym: CAGR

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/cagr>

Background and National Significance. For over a thousand years, prehistoric farmers inhabited much of the present-day state of Arizona. When the first Europeans arrived, all that remained of this ancient culture were the ruins of villages, irrigation canals, and various artifacts. Among these ruins is the Casa Grande (Spanish for great house), one of the largest and most mysterious prehistoric structures ever built in North America. Casa Grande was abandoned by the mid-1400s. Few European-Americans visited the area until the late 19th century, when souvenir hunting threatened to destroy the site. The scientific community pressed for legal protection, and in 1892 Casa Grande Ruins, a 472-acre site, became the nation's first archeological preserve. Fortress-like, the Casa Grande guards within its confines the secrets of an ancient people.

Park Features and Values. The Casa Grande is an earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. It was constructed by the Hohokam (those who are gone in the Pima Indian language). Four stories high and 60 feet long, Casa Grande is the largest structure known to exist in Hohokam times. Openings in the building align with the sun and moon at specific times.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. Approximately 160,000 people visit the park annually. Inside the visitor center are exhibits of Hohokam village life. Outside, trails lead through the ruins of what once was the largest compound in the prehistoric village.

The park encompasses typical low desert vegetation consisting primarily of salt brush and creosote. Mild winters

with periods of rain can weave a brilliant tapestry of desert wildflowers in the spring.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Hohokam culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. Constructed of natural caliche mud rising four stories high, the Casa Grande is very sensitive to vibrations. The local crop dusters have been asked to avoid flights over the park any lower than 500 feet.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The airspace over the park is used by commercial passenger and crop spraying aircraft. The park is surrounded by cotton fields, and crop sprayers often turn at the outer limits of the park to line up with the cotton fields.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

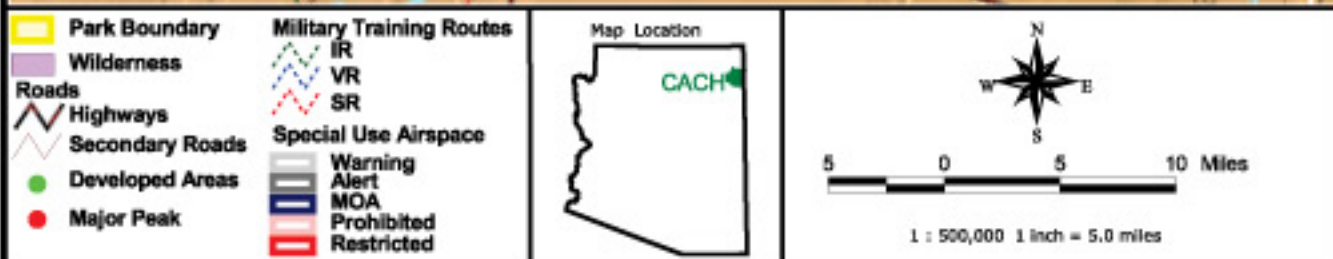
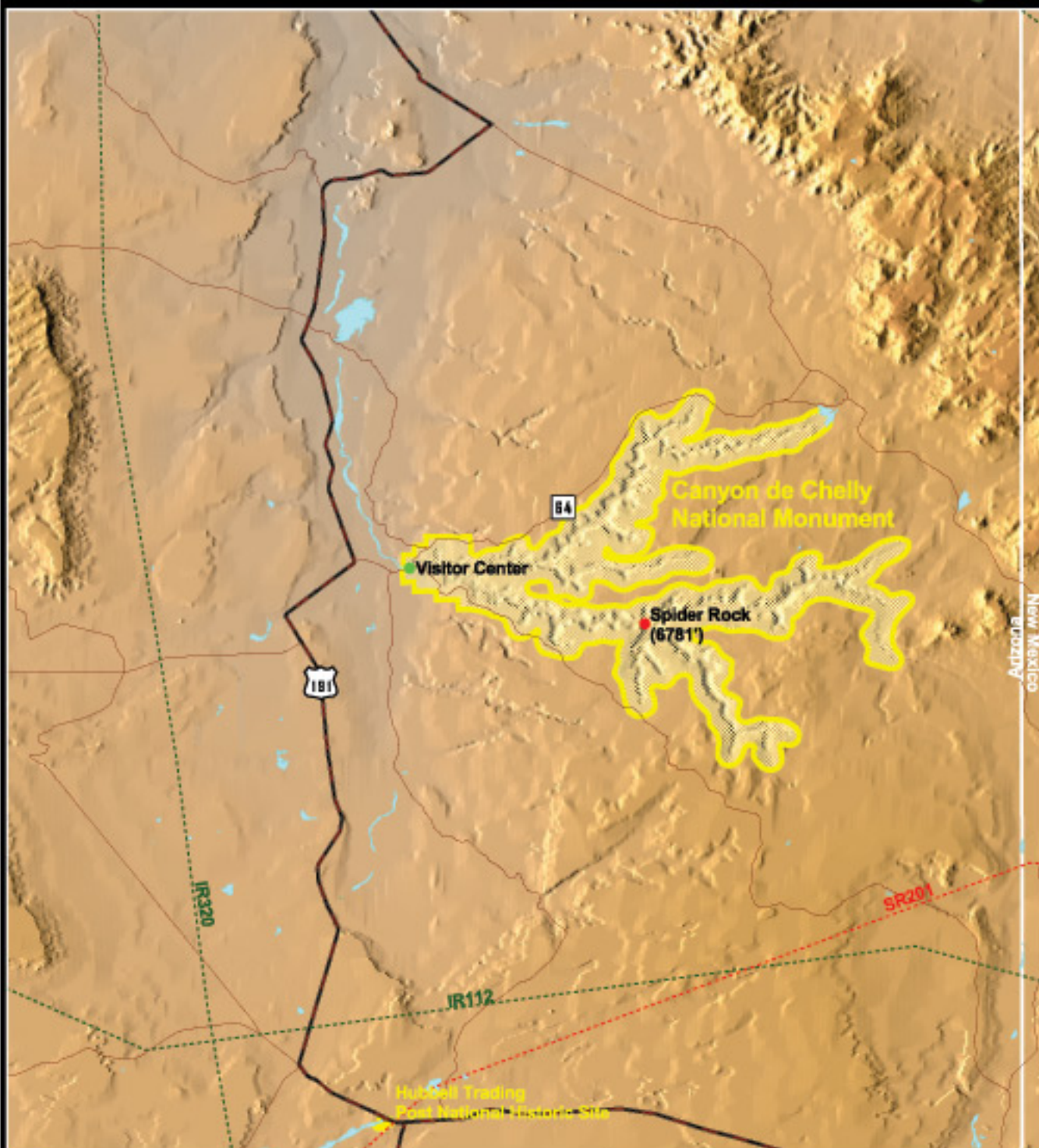
Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Canyon De Chelly National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Canyon de Chelly NM

P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503-0588
(928) 674-5500

Superintendent

(928) 674-5500, ext. 224
(928) 674 5507 fax

E-mail:

cach_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger

(928) 674-5500, ext. 226

Park Acronym: CACH

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/cach>

Background and Significance. The high, steep walls of the labyrinth called Canyon de Chelly (pronounced d Shay) overshadow a relatively verdant area of streams, cottonwoods, and small farms below. The area has attracted human occupation for thousands of years and offers visitors the chance to learn about Southwest Indian history from the earliest basket makers to the Navajo Indians who live and farm here today. Canyon de Chelly National Monument was established in 1931 to preserve the canyons and their important record of human history. The park encompasses 83,840 acres, 18,000 of which lie within the Navajo Reservation.

Canyon de Chelly long has been, and remains today, the epicenter of Navajo culture. The Navajo people lean on traditions during times of contemporary demands to help preserve their way of life. As a Navajo Nation leader once said, We will be like a rock a river has to go around. The National Park Service administers the park, but these rock canyons belong to the Navajo people.

Park Features and Values. The Canyon de Chelly complex is really several canyons, including Canyon de Chelly and Canyon del Muerto. At their mouth the rock walls are only 30 feet high, but deeper into the canyons, the walls rise dramatically until they reach more than 1,000 feet above the floor. It has taken about 2 million years and volumes of water to etch these stone paths through layers of sandstone and igneous rock as the Defiance Plateau has pushed its way upward.

The remains of villages built between AD 350 and 1300 still stand in alcoves in the canyon walls and at the bases of some of the sheer red cliffs.

For the past several centuries, the Navajo people have lived in the canyons, raising crops and collecting plants for food, medicines, dyes, and ceremonies. The people who

live here consider Canyon de Chelly to be both a physical and a spiritual home. Traditional plant use continues today. Navajo farmers plant corn in the canyon as their ancestors did before them. Chanters (medicine men and women) collect wild plants to use for medicines and ceremonies. Such plants include narrowleaf yucca, yucca root, sumac, prickly pear cactus, snakeweed, sagebrush, and juniper.

Public Use and Enjoyment. More than 840,000 people visited Canyon De Chelly National Monument during fiscal year 2001. Park visitors may tour the Rim Drive or hike the White House Trail on their own. They may also elect to experience the canyon via a tour with an authorized Navajo guide. Federal and tribal law protects all cultural and natural features.

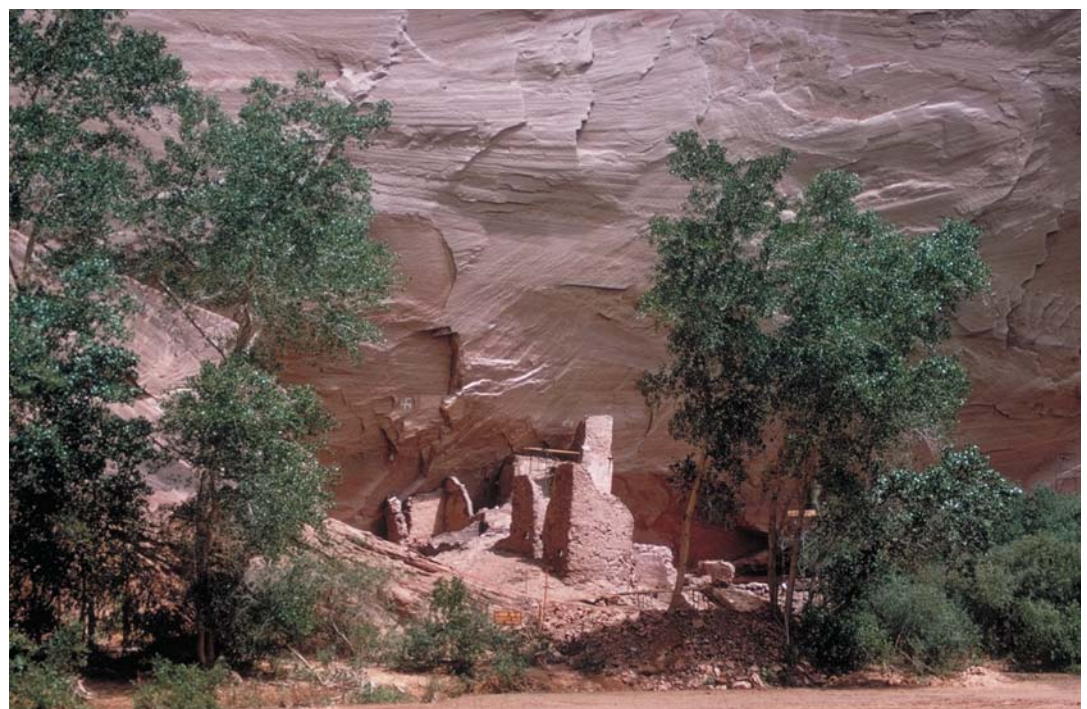
Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Much of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a living cultural landscape, where the Navajo people continue to live much as they did centuries ago. Visitors come to learn about this way of life, in which the Navajo derive meaning, culture, and spirituality from the natural features that surround them. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the cultural significance of this place.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The puebloan structures in this park are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

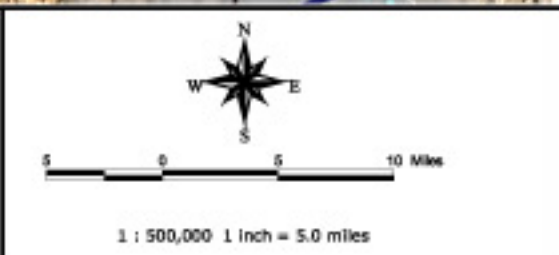
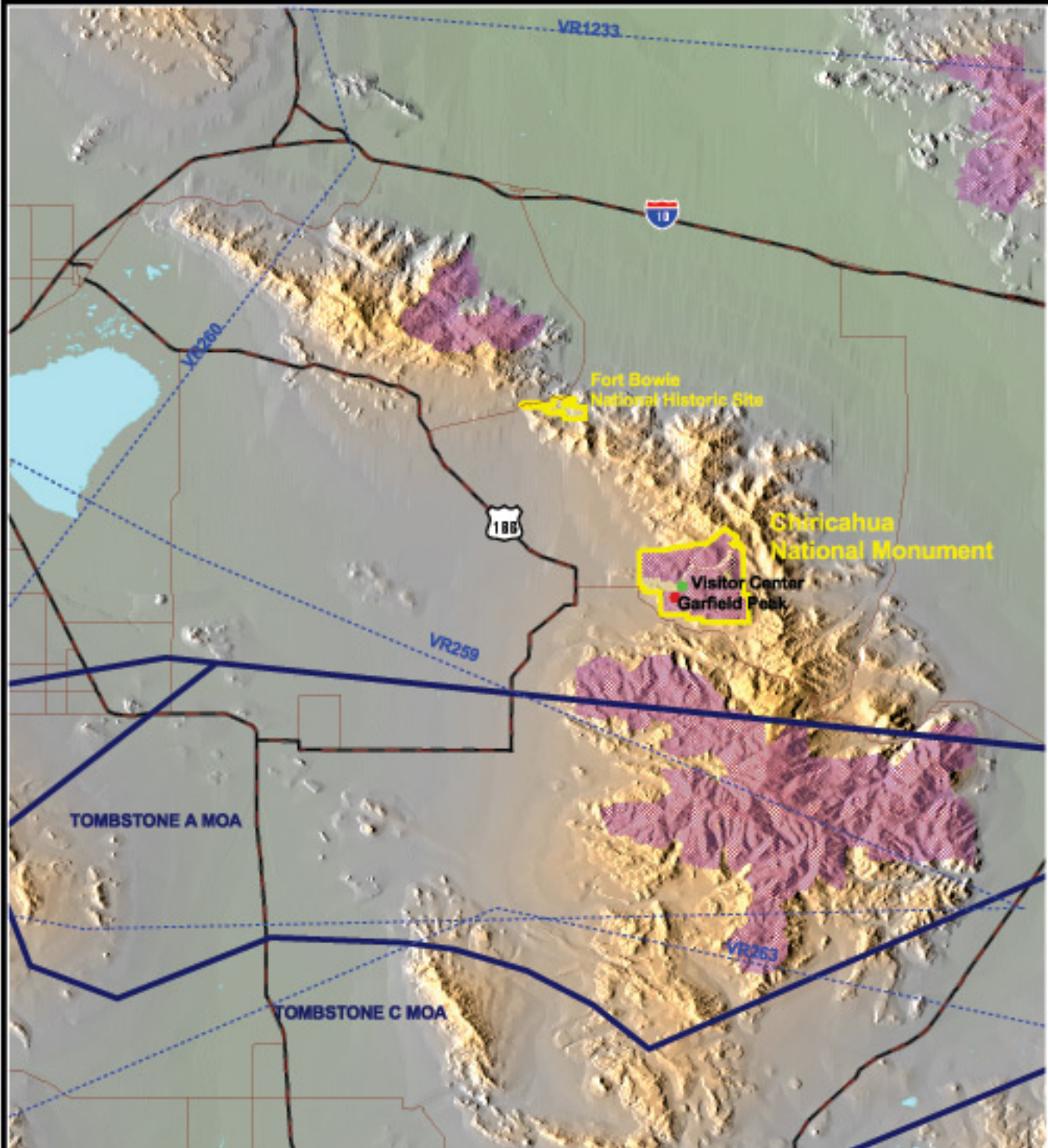
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Chiricahua National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Chiricahua NM

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Superintendent

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Wilderness Coordinator

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Park Acronym: CHIR

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/chir>

Background and National Significance. Millions of years ago a volcanic eruption a thousand times greater than the 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens created a landscape of rare beauty that has come to be known as the Chiricahua Mountains. From this rugged homeland the Chiricahua Apaches, led by Cochise and Geronimo, launched attacks against the onrushing tide of pioneers for more than 25 years. Their resistance slowed but did not stop settlement, and when Geronimo's band surrendered in 1886 and was removed to a distant reservation, a new way of life took over. Among the first pioneers to settle in the area was a Swedish immigrant couple. Their daughter and her husband turned the homestead into a prosperous cattle/guest ranch named Faraway Ranch. In 1922, they promoted the area as a national park. Two years later Chiricahua National Monument was established to preserve the area's natural wonders. The park was transferred from the U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service in 1933. It encompasses 11,985 acres, almost all federal land.

Park Features and Values. Chiricahua is renowned for its beautiful scenery and spectacular rock formations. Situated at the intersection of the Chihuahuan and Sonoran deserts, the southern Rocky Mountains, and the northern Sierra Madre, the Chiricahua Mountains are a premier area for northern hemisphere biological diversity. The park is inhabited by an abundance of rare birds, including sulphur-bellied flycatchers, Mexican chickadees, and exotic-looking coppery tailed trogons. The Mexican influence produces such mammals as the Apache fox squirrel and such trees as the Chiricahua pine and Apache pine. A rich variety of vegetation ranges from lowland cacti, through stunted oak-juniper forests in the canyons, to scrubby chaparral, and finally to pine and aspen forests on the highest slopes. Animals include whitetail deer, cottontails, peccaries, lizards, snakes, and other Southwest

mountain creatures. Much of the park (10,290 acres) is designated wilderness.

Faraway Ranch has been restored and is furnished with historic artifacts.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park, which is a mecca for hikers and birders, was visited by approximately 84,000 people during fiscal year 2001. The visitor center has brochures, books, maps, exhibits, and a slide show. Park interpretive programs, such as guided walks and talks, are offered in spring and summer. The winding 8-mile Bonita Canyon Drive climbs gradually through oak-juniper and pine forests to the crest of the Chiricahua Mountains, where a commanding view from Massai Point overlooks the park, the desert valleys below, and the landmark mountain peaks of Sugarloaf Mountain and Cochise Head. More than 20 miles of trails wind through landscapes containing many unusual rock formations. The grounds of Faraway Ranch and Stafford Cabin are open all year.

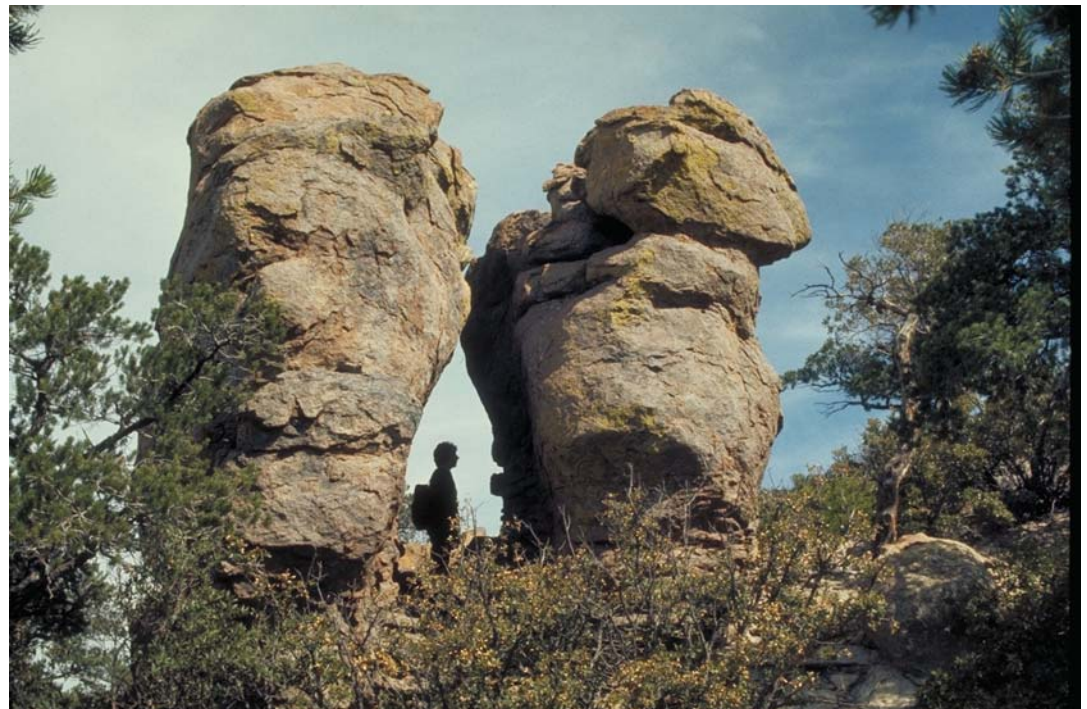
Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Wilderness: Most of the park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.

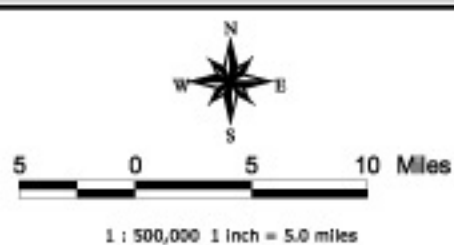
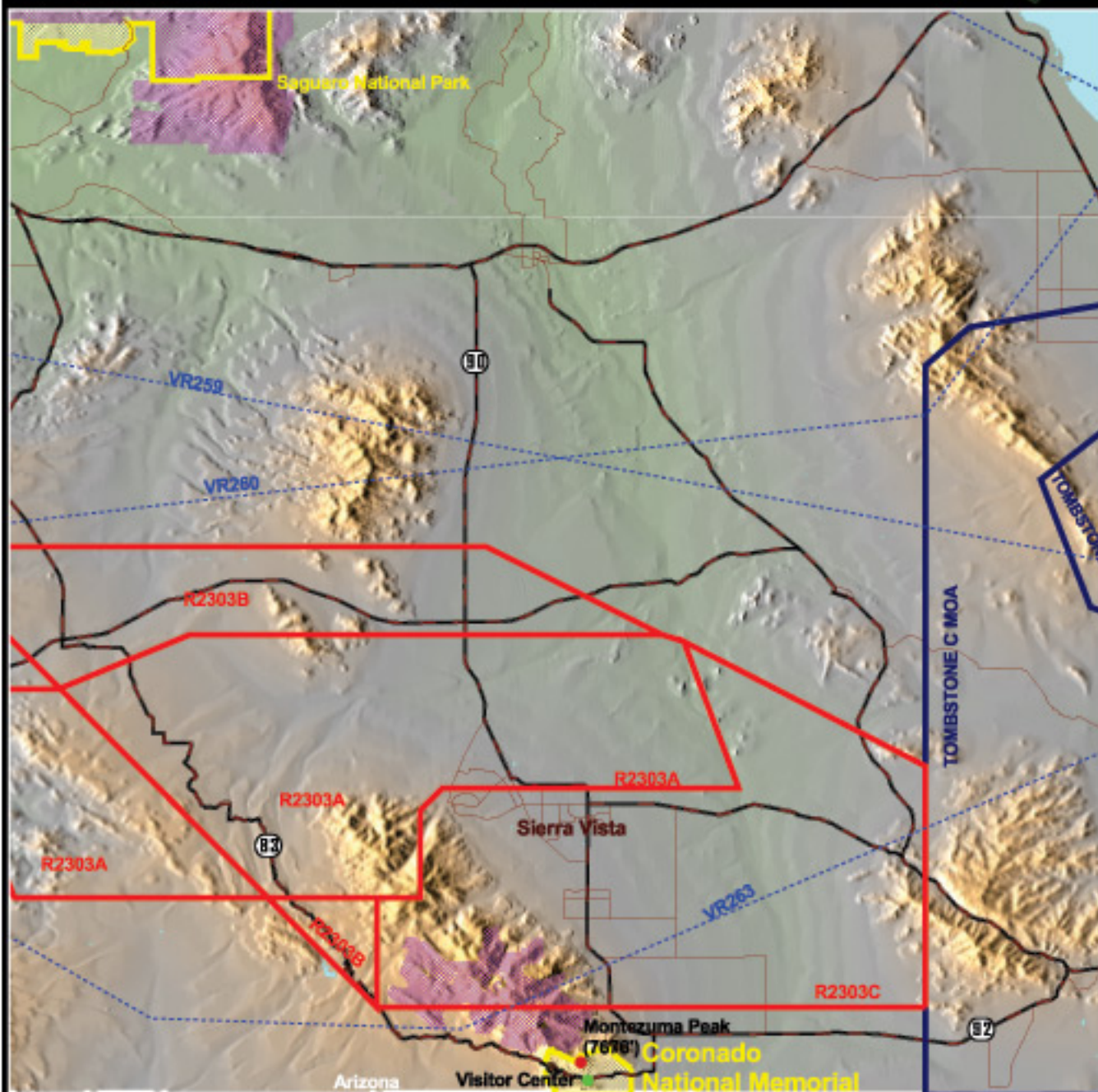


Coronado National Memorial

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Arizona

CONTACTS

Coronado NM

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)
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Integrated Resources Program Manager

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Park Acronym: CORO

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/coro>

Background and National Significance. Coronado National Memorial, located on the Mexican border, both commemorates the first organized expedition into the Southwest and affirms the ties that bind the United States to Mexico and Spain. Coronado's expedition opened a way for Spanish explorers and missionaries to colonize the Southwest, which had a major influence on the region's distinctive culture. The park was authorized as an international memorial in 1941 and redesignated in 1952. It encompasses 4,750 acres, mostly federal lands.

Park Features and Values. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was commissioned by New Spain in 1540 to lead an expedition through what is now northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. Coronado's forces engaged in battles with American Indians in a number of locations and forced the Indians to abandon several others. Coronado found no riches. He led his men back to Mexico City in the spring of 1842, his dreams of fame and fortune shattered. Ten years later, he died in relative obscurity, but his actions had brought back knowledge of the northern land and its people.

Coronado National Memorial preserves a natural landscape near the point where Coronado's expedition entered the United States. Montezuma Pass, at an elevation of 6,575 feet, offers sweeping views of the San Pedro River Valley to the east and the San Rafael Valley to the west.

The park is well known for its variety of birds, with different species being sighted each season of the year. More than 140 species have been recorded, including about 50 resident birds. Vegetation in lower elevations includes desert grasses and shrubs, with honey mesquite and desert willow along temporary drainages. Forests of oak, Mexican pinyon pine, and alligator juniper dominate the upper elevations. Among the more commonly seen mammals are white-tailed deer, peccary or javelina, coyote, coatimundi, and gray fox. Also found in the park,

but much more elusive, are bobcat, black bear, and mountain lion.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. Approximately 90,000 people visit the park annually. The visitor center has a picnic area and a nature trail. The top of Montezuma Pass serves as a parking area for hikers using the park's trails and the connecting U.S. Forest Service trails in the Huachuca Mountains. The Yaqui Ridge Trail is the southern terminus of the 750-mile Arizona Trail that traverses the state from Mexico to Utah. At scenic vistas found along the trails, visitors can look toward the horizon and see the countryside through which Coronado led his company of soldiers and missionaries. Camping is not allowed in the memorial, but visitors may camp in the Coronado National Forest to the west and north.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a natural landscape evocative of the historic time frame of Coronado's early exploration of the United States. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this event in America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Due to Coronado National Monument's proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border, many state and federal agencies use rotary and fixed-wing aircraft for illegal drug and immigration interdiction. Operations are primarily conducted under 2,000 AGL.

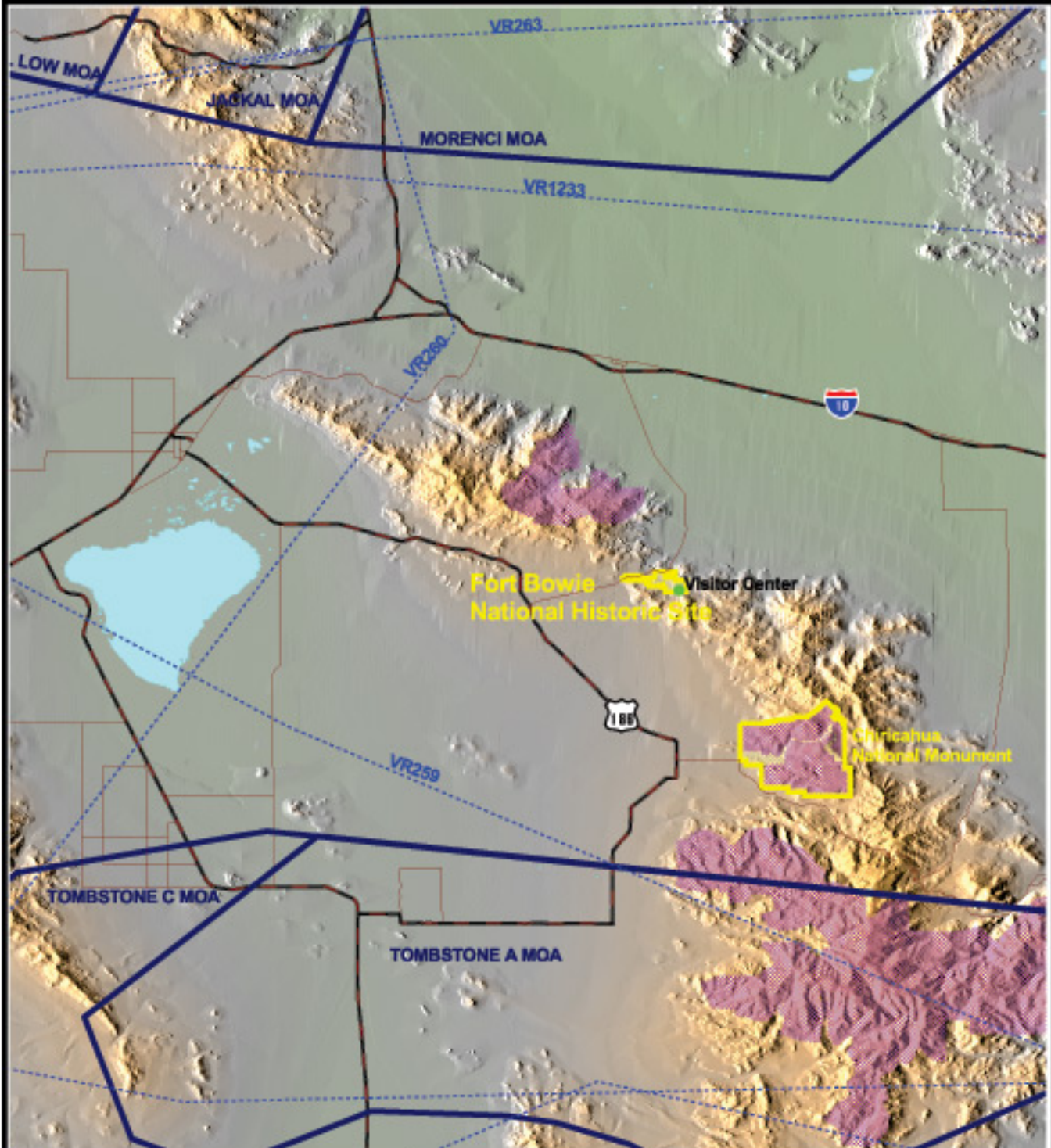
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Tucson IAP narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Fort Bowie National Historic Site

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Arizona

CONTACTS

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Wilderness Coordinator

(520) 847-3560

Park Acronym: FOBO

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/fobo>

Background and National Significance. Fort Bowie National Historic Site commemorates the story of the bitter conflict between the Chiricahua Apaches and the U.S. military. Between 1862 and 1886, Fort Bowie served as the nerve center for military campaigns against hostile Chiricahua Apaches led first by Cochise and then by Geronimo. The Apache resistance was finally crushed at Fort Bowie in 1886, and the result was the end of the Indian Wars in the United States. Fort Bowie is a lasting monument to the bravery and endurance of U.S. soldiers in paving the way for westward settlement and the taming of the western frontier. The fort also represents the clash of cultures between an emerging nation in pursuit of its manifest destiny and a valiant hunter/gatherer society fighting to survive. The park, which encompasses 1,000 acres, was established in 1972.

Park Features and Values. The carefully preserved remains of Fort Bowie include the adobe walls of various post buildings. The post was established shortly after the Battle of Apache Pass, fought July 15-16, 1862, to protect both the pass and Apache Spring, an unfailing source of water in an otherwise dry land. Hostilities continued until Cochise made peace in 1872. After Cochise died in 1874, Indian agent Tom Jeffords tried to maintain order, but a number of young Apaches grew restless with conditions on the Chiricahua Reservation and escaped. In 1876 the federal government abolished the Chiricahua Reservation and ordered everyone moved to the San Carlos Reservation in the hot, barren, and disease-ridden Gila River Valley. At that point Geronimo and others fled to the Sierra Madre of northern Mexico and began to terrorize the border region. Over the next 10 years, most of these renegades were captured and returned to San Carlos, but many escaped again, some more than once. The last outbreak came in 1885, when Geronimo led 134 Chiricahuas back into Mexico. They were pursued by soldiers and Apache scouts, and after their final surrender in September 1886, Geronimo and his remaining followers were taken by railroad to exile in Florida. Geronimo's defeat ended Fort Bowie's usefulness as a military installation.

The park also includes the ruins of a Butterfield Stage Station, which was part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route.

The hills around Fort Bowie lie within the Upper Sonoran life zone and contain several biotic communities, including desert grasslands on the lower slopes, a chaparral characterized by dense thickets of tough evergreens, and woodlands of oak, juniper, and pinyon pine on the higher

slopes. Large trees, such as willow, walnut, and cottonwood, are typical along the sandy drainages. After good winter rains, many spring and summer wildflowers brighten the hillsides. The area also features an array of animals such as deer, gray fox, coyote, cougar, bobcat, coati, peccary, snakes, and lizards, as well as birds of many kinds.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by 10,000 people annually. Today, access to the fort is by way of a 1.5 mile foot trail that generally follows the old military road. The trail passes a number of historic features, including the ruins of a Butterfield Stage Station, the post cemetery, Apache Spring, and the site of the first Fort Bowie. There are no camping facilities within the park.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: A fundamental goal for this park is to immerse visitors in the historic time frame of the bitter conflict between the Chiricahua Apaches and the U.S. military. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The adobe walls in this park are susceptible to sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

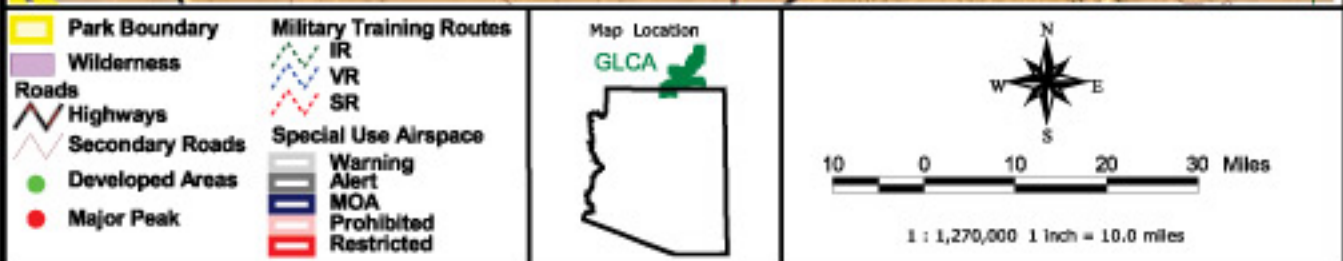
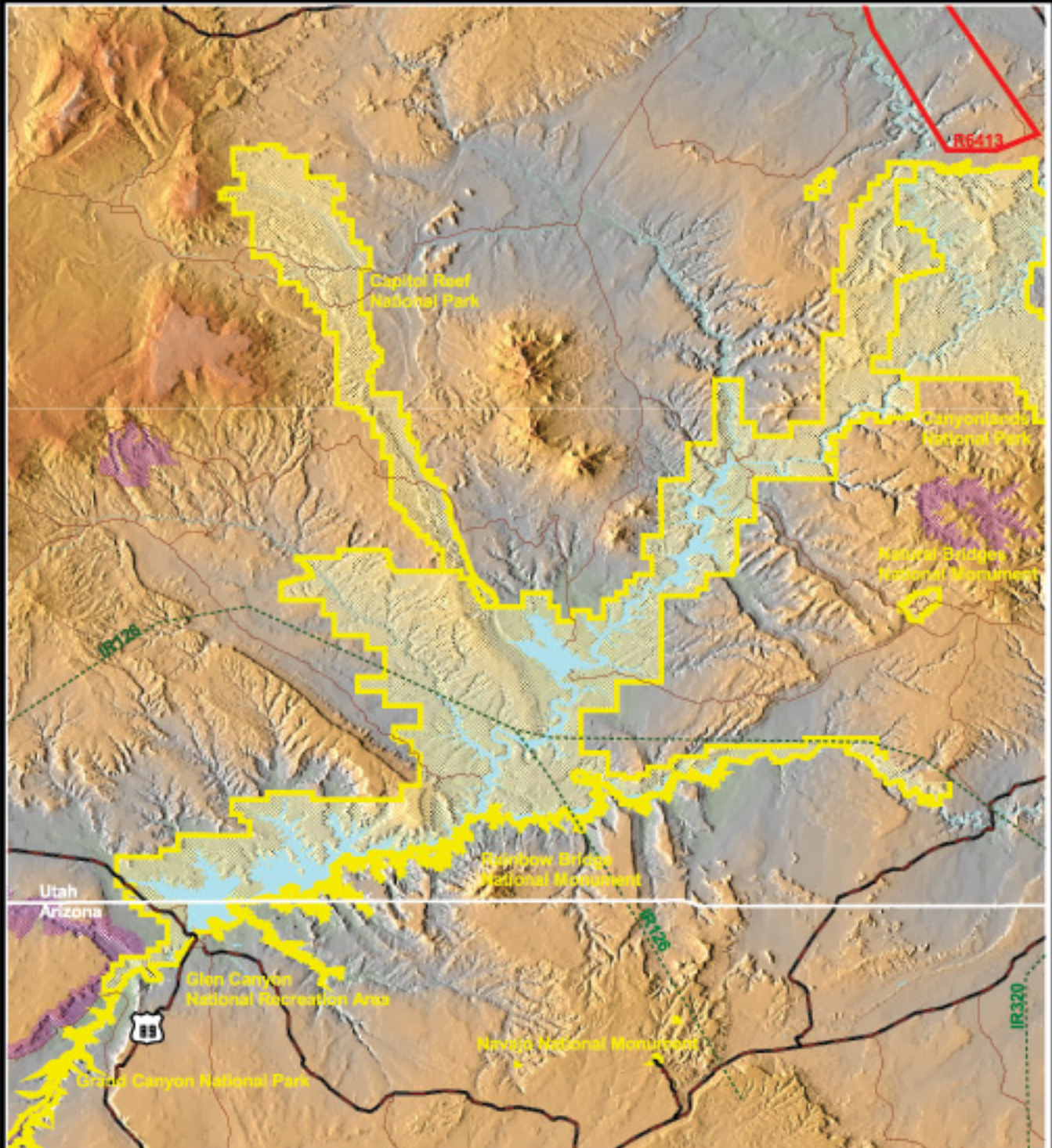
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Arizona

CONTACTS

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Wilderness Coordinator

(928) 608-6200

Park Acronym: GLCA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/glca>

Background and National Significance. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, established in 1972, provides a dramatic example of one of nature's most inspiring settings combined with an ambitious human project. Impounded behind the Bureau of Reclamation's Glen Canyon Dam, waters of the Colorado River and tributaries are backed up about 185 miles, forming Lake Powell. Born amid controversy and compromise, the dam fulfills its goals of water storage and power generation, and it provides major recreational opportunities. The resulting lake enables many people to view natural marvels and cultural features. The park encompasses nearly 1.3 million acres of mostly federal lands and waters.

Park Features and Values. The spectacular landscape of canyons, cliffs, talus slopes, buttes, and mesas is the product of eons of geologic activity: shifting of continents, global rising and falling of sea levels, and creation of highlands now worn and redeposited by wind and water erosion. The last uplift of the Colorado Plateau, which began about 10 million years ago, caused the once-meandering Colorado River to run faster and to cut the canyons that now form the basin for Lake Powell. The canyon walls expose a number of rock strata, some of which contain sea-deposited sediments, petrified wood, and fossils of land and marine organisms that lived millions of years ago.

Lake Powell's presence in a desert landscape has modified the species of plants and animals that now inhabit Glen Canyon. However, many plants and animals found here are typical desert species. Cactus, blackbrush, and grasses dominate. Spring or summer moisture prompts the lupine and Indian paintbrush to bloom. Pinyon and juniper trees grow at higher elevations. Animals include coyotes, foxes, eagles, owls, and many insects. Shaded spring-fed alcoves in side canyons provide habitat for deer and beaver, ferns and sedges, reeds and cattails, cottonwoods and willows. The natural sounds preserved within this park include the unforgettable songs of canyon wrens.

Lees Ferry, a natural corridor in the break between Glen, Marble, and Paria Canyons, was the site of a historic wagon road and river crossing to connect Utah and north-eastern Arizona. A ferry ran continuously from 1873 until 1928, when it was replaced by the Navajo Bridge, completed across Marble Canyon in 1929. Charles Hall operated a ferry at Hole-in-the-Wall in early 1880. Later that year, he moved the ferry upstream to the present day site

of Halls Crossing and operated it until 1884. Cass Hite located a more accessible crossing about 35 miles upstream, and the ferry that operated there and the town of Hite were active until flooded by the waters of Lake Powell.

The canyons of the Escalante River and its tributaries long have been favorites of modern-day explorers seeking the canyon country at its wildest. Natural bridges, arches, narrow canyons, and dwellings of prehistoric inhabitants are just some of the region's attractions. Portions of the Escalante Canyons region have been recommended for, and are managed as, wilderness.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park was visited by approximately 2.4 million people during fiscal year 2001. The lake and surrounding desert-and-canyon country offer leisure-time activities for American and international visitors. Fishing and water sports are the predominant activities. Exploring on foot can provide intimate contact with the natural and cultural features accessible from the lake.

Marinas exist at Wahweap, Halls Crossing, Bullfrog, Hite, and Dangling Rope (near adjacent Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah). The visitor center at Wahweap provides information about the park and the history of the region.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Wilderness: The Escalante Canyons region of this park is recommended wilderness and is managed to preserve its pristine naturalness and to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Some air tour operations originate in Page, Arizona. General aviation flights take place from south to north Marble Canyon, Arizona; Page, Arizona; Cal Black Airport, Utah; Bullfrog, Utah; and Hite, Utah. There is a military training route (radar evasion) that crosses the recreation area from east to west down the San Juan River drainage and up the Escalante River drainage.

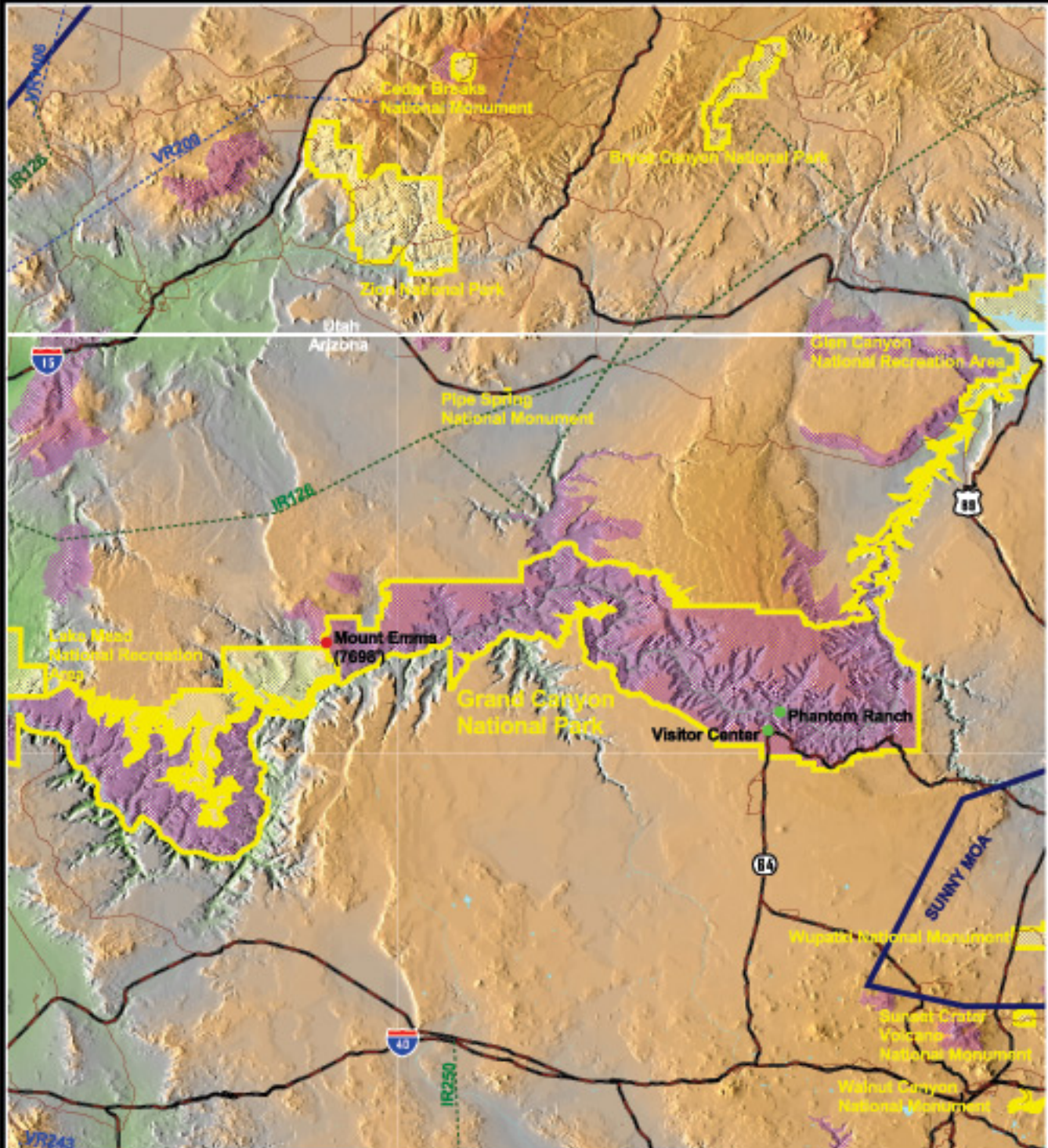
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Grand Canyon National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Arizona

CONTACTS

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Science Center Director

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Overflights Program Manager

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(928) 638-7755 fax

Aviation Specialist/Park Pilot

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Park Acronym: GRCA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/grca>

Background and National Significance. Perhaps no landscape on Earth is as startling to the observer as the vast yet intricate face of the Grand Canyon. This immense chasm, carved over several million years by the Colorado River, is one of the greatest geologic features of its kind. The layers of rock exposed in the canyon walls record much of the geologic history of North America, but it is the sheer visual impact of the landscape that impresses most people. The world seems larger here, with sunrises, sunsets, and storms taking on an added dimension to match the landscape. It is a land to humble the soul. Grand Canyon is one of the crown jewels of the National Park System and has been recognized as a world heritage site since 1979. The Grand Canyon is unusual in meeting both natural and cultural resource criteria for world heritage site designation.

Although afforded federal protection since 1893, first as a forest reserve and later as a national monument, Grand Canyon did not achieve national park status until 1919, three years after the creation of the National Park Service. The park covers a total of 1,218,375 acres and encompasses 277 miles of the Colorado River and adjacent uplands.

Park Features and Values. Well known for its geologic significance, the Grand Canyon is one of the most studied geologic landscapes anywhere in the world. It offers an excellent record of three of the four eras of geologic time, a rich and diverse fossil record, a great diversity of geologic features and rock types, and numerous caves containing extensive and significant paleontological, archeological, and biological resources.

The park's great biological diversity includes five of the seven life zones and three of the four deserts in North America. From rim to river one encounters the Lower Sonoran, Upper Sonoran, Transition, Canadian, and Hudsonian life zones equivalent to traveling from Mexico to Canada. The park serves as an ecological refuge, with relatively undisturbed remnants of dwindling ecosystems (such as boreal forest and desert riparian communities), and numerous rare, endemic, or specially protected plant and animal species. Over 1,500 plant species, 287 bird species, 88 mammalian species, 58 reptile and amphibian species, and 26 native fish species are found in the park.

Eight separate Indian tribes have identified close cultural and sacred ties to the Grand Canyon, with some considering the canyon their original homeland and place of origin. Grand Canyon contains more than 3,500 known archeological sites, with artifacts indicating 3,000 to 4,000 years of human habitation. A recent finding suggests human use of the Canyon as much as 10,000 years ago.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. People come from all over the world to visit the spectacular Grand Canyon. Incomparable vistas, backcountry hiking, and river rafting attract almost 5 million visitors each year. The great majority of visitors view the canyon from the village on the South Rim. The more adventurous hike or ride mules down to the river. Although the park facilities on the North and South Rims are only 10 miles apart as the crow flies, by road they are separated by 215 miles. The North Rim is less developed and less crowded. Nature walks, hikes along the rim, talks about geology and prehistoric peoples, campfire programs, and nature talks for children are among the programs available for visitors on both rims.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Grand Canyon National Park Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA): At Grand Canyon National Park, natural sounds and natural quiet are protected under federal law for both resource protection and visitor experience purposes. Substantial restoration of natural quiet is a legal mandate, and the ability to experience the sounds of nature without noise intrusions is a high priority for many park visitors, particularly those who visit the backcountry areas of the park. Both Public Law 100-91 (1987) and an executive memorandum (1996) require the achievement of substantial restoration of natural quiet, defined as 50 percent or more of the park naturally quiet (i.e., no aircraft audible) for 75 percent or more of the day. Current computer modeling indicates the park is some distance from achieving substantial restoration and that the volume, distribution, or duration of air-tour-produced noise will have to be reduced to achieve the goal.

Since 1988, the park and immediate vicinity have been part of an FAA-administered SFRA. In the SFRA, air tour flights are on flight corridors and routes with assigned altitudes; flight free zones separate these corridors. In a recent FAA regulation, the number of air tour operations was limited to approximately 90,000 yearly. An additional number of air tour support flights (training, repositioning, maintenance, etc.) are not counted in this number. Commercial air tour operations originate in four states, use nearly 240 aircraft, and fly 19 routes to tour the Grand Canyon. Air tour activities are centered on three primary areas: the west end (Hualapai Indian Reservation-Grand Canyon West Airport area), the east end (Grand Canyon National Park Airport Tusayan area), and the routes connecting the Las Vegas area with Grand Canyon National Park Airport. The east end has flight curfews during the early morning and early evening hours that vary seasonally. General aviation also uses flight corridors to transit the park.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time. The park is inhabited by a number of animal species that are classified as sensitive through federal and state listings. Of these, condors are undoubtedly of greatest interest to airmen. Adult condors are predominantly black in color, may weigh up to 20 pounds, and have wingspans of up to 9.5 feet. Condors were introduced to the Vermilion Cliffs area, immediately north of the park, in 1996. During spring 2002, two pairs of condors established nests in the canyon and laid eggs. Inside the park, condors are treated as an endangered species. Like tourists, condors are primarily found in the east end of the park between April and October.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The National Park Service utilizes rotary and fixed-wing aircraft as part of normal operations, including search and rescue, fire control, and supplying materiel to remote personnel. Temporary flight restrictions are rare and only requested for large operations.

See previous sections for information regarding the Grand Canyon National Park Special Flight Rules Area.

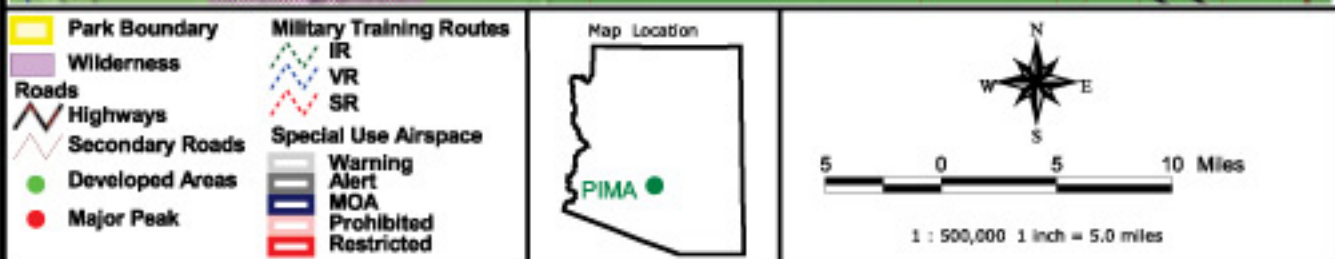
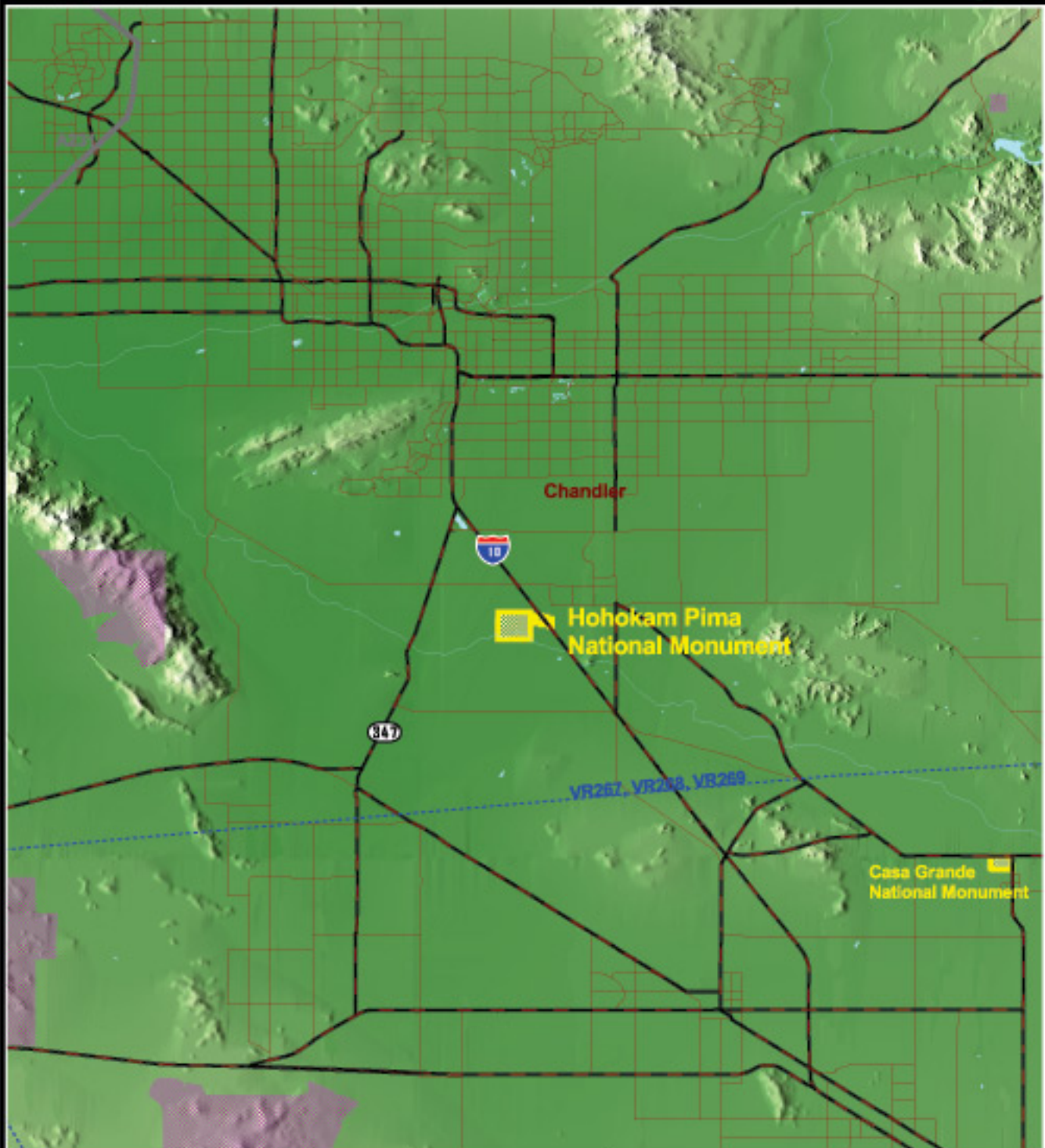
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Luke AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Hohokam Pima National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

HOHOKAM PIMA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

Contacts

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Park Acronym: PIMA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/pima>

Background and National Significance. Significant archeological remains of the Hohokam culture are preserved at this park, which was authorized in 1972. The park encompasses 1,690 acres, all nonfederal land. The park is not open to the public.

Park Features and Values. The Hohokam (those who are gone in the Pima Indian language) occupied a wide area of south-central Arizona from roughly Flagstaff south to the Mexican border. The Hohokam were archaic hunter-gathers who successfully irrigated and farmed this region for thousands of years.

The ingenious Hohokam developed an elaborate irrigation network using only stone instruments and organized labor. Before modern development obliterated this system, their predecessors commonly referred to them as the Canal Builders. They also became entrepreneurs in a thriving trade with their neighbors, the Anasazi and the Mogollon. They gained a great deal of Mesoamerican influence through trade, as can be seen in their use of ball courts and decorative feathers. The Hohokam were creative artisans who became famous for their intricate work with shells obtained from the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast. They created a coiled pottery finished with a paddle and painted with red designs.

The fate of the Hohokam people is mostly unclear, but they seem to have disappeared from the archeological record between the first half of the 15th century and the time when the Spanish first came upon their descendants, Pima-speaking Indians still using the ancient irrigation techniques. Some of their original irrigation canals are still being used in the Phoenix area today.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is not open to the public.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources. All known ruins are buried, and the only noise restrictions would pertain to the residential housing areas adjacent to the park.

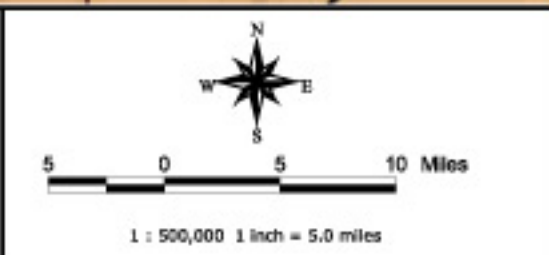
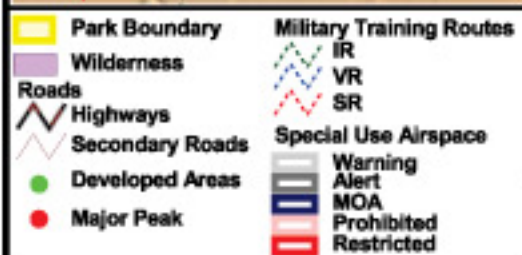
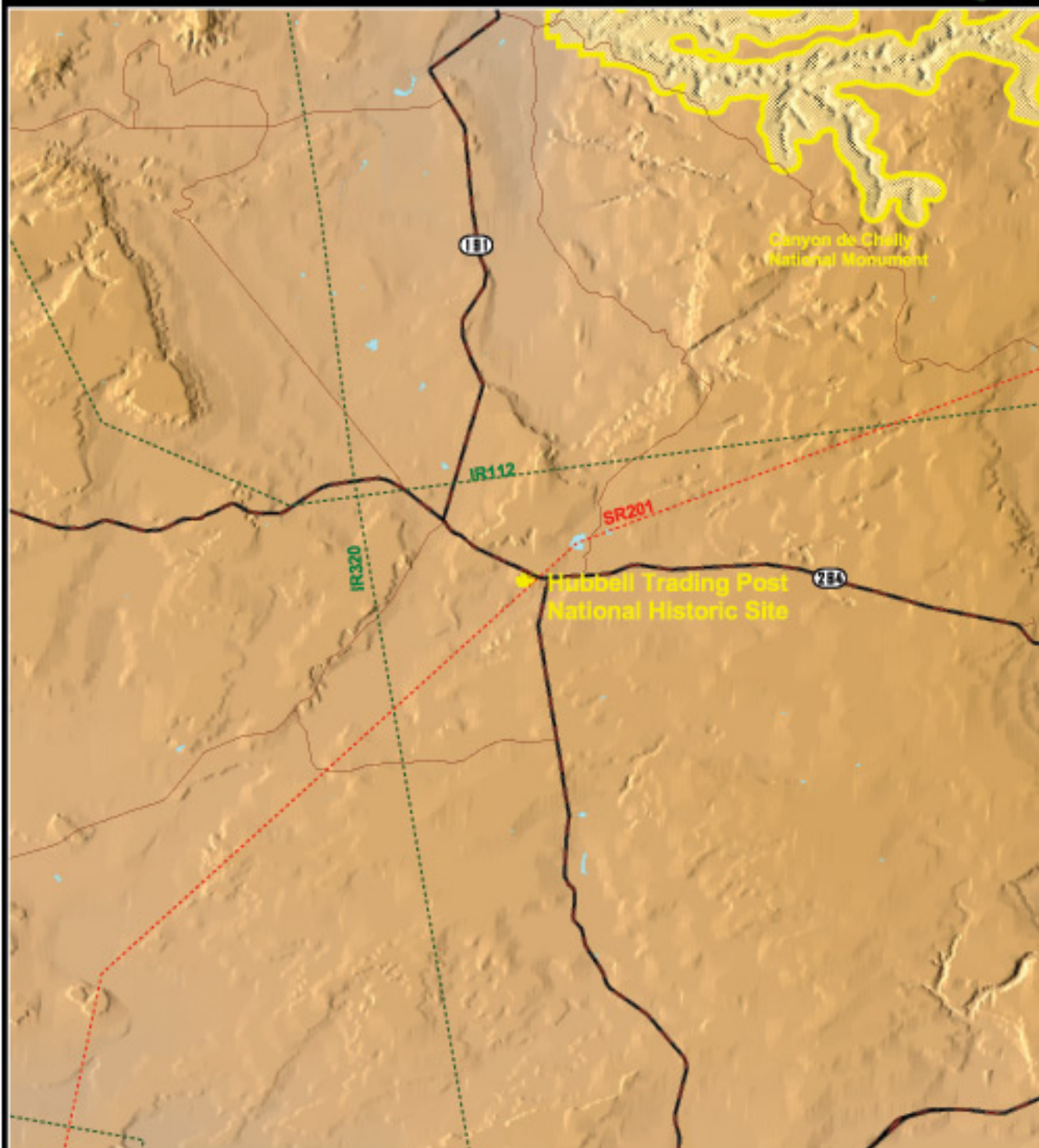
Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Arizona

CONTACTS

Hubbell Trading Post NHS

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Superintendent

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(928) 755-3405 fax
E-mail:
hutr_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(928) 755-3475

Park Acronym: HUTR

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/hutr>

Background and National Significance. The oldest continuously operating trading post on the Navajo Nation, Hubbell Trading Post has helped bridge cultures for generations. Reservation trading posts were often the only direct point of contact between Native Americans and European-Americans until well into the 20th century. From the beginning, Navajo people gathered at the post, where Hubbell not only acted as their merchant, facilitating rapid changes in their material culture, but also served as their liaison to the world beyond the reservation. He translated and wrote letters, settled family quarrels, explained government policy, and helped the sick.

The trading post was purchased by John Lorenzo Hubbell in the mid 1870s, and the Hubbell family operated the post until it was sold to the National Park Service in 1967. The trading post is still active and operated by a nonprofit organization that maintains the trading traditions the Hubbell family established. The park encompasses the original 160-acre homestead.

Park Features and Values. The trading post remains a place where the Navajo come to trade. Little has changed in the site's operation since the trading post opened in the 1870s. The Hubbell house and homestead are also preserved at the park.

When Hubbell died in 1930, he was buried on Hubbell Hill, overlooking the trading post. Buried next to him are his wife Lina Rubi, and his closest Navajo friend, Bi Ili Lani (Many Horses). Following Navajo custom, Hubbell's grave is not marked.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 250,000 people annually who come to

experience a piece of history that can be experienced nowhere else. The Navajo and English languages combine with those of visitors from all over the world in a continuation of the Hubbell tradition as a meeting place of cultures. Visitors can join in the exchange of jewelry and rugs, watch rug-weaving demonstrations, and tour the Hubbell home and homestead. Picnic facilities are available, but no camping or overnight accommodations.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of a 19th-20th century trading post. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand the significance of this place to Navajo and American history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. All the buildings in the park range in age from 80 to 120 years old, are made of stone or adobe, and are very susceptible to sonic damage caused by low-flying, loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

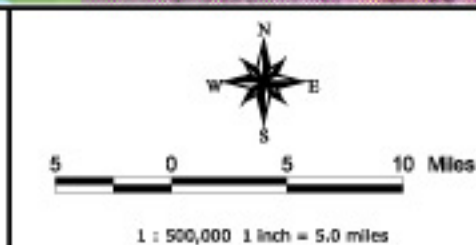
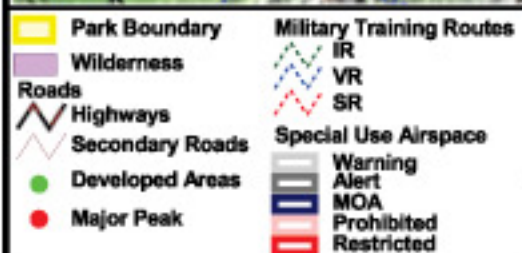
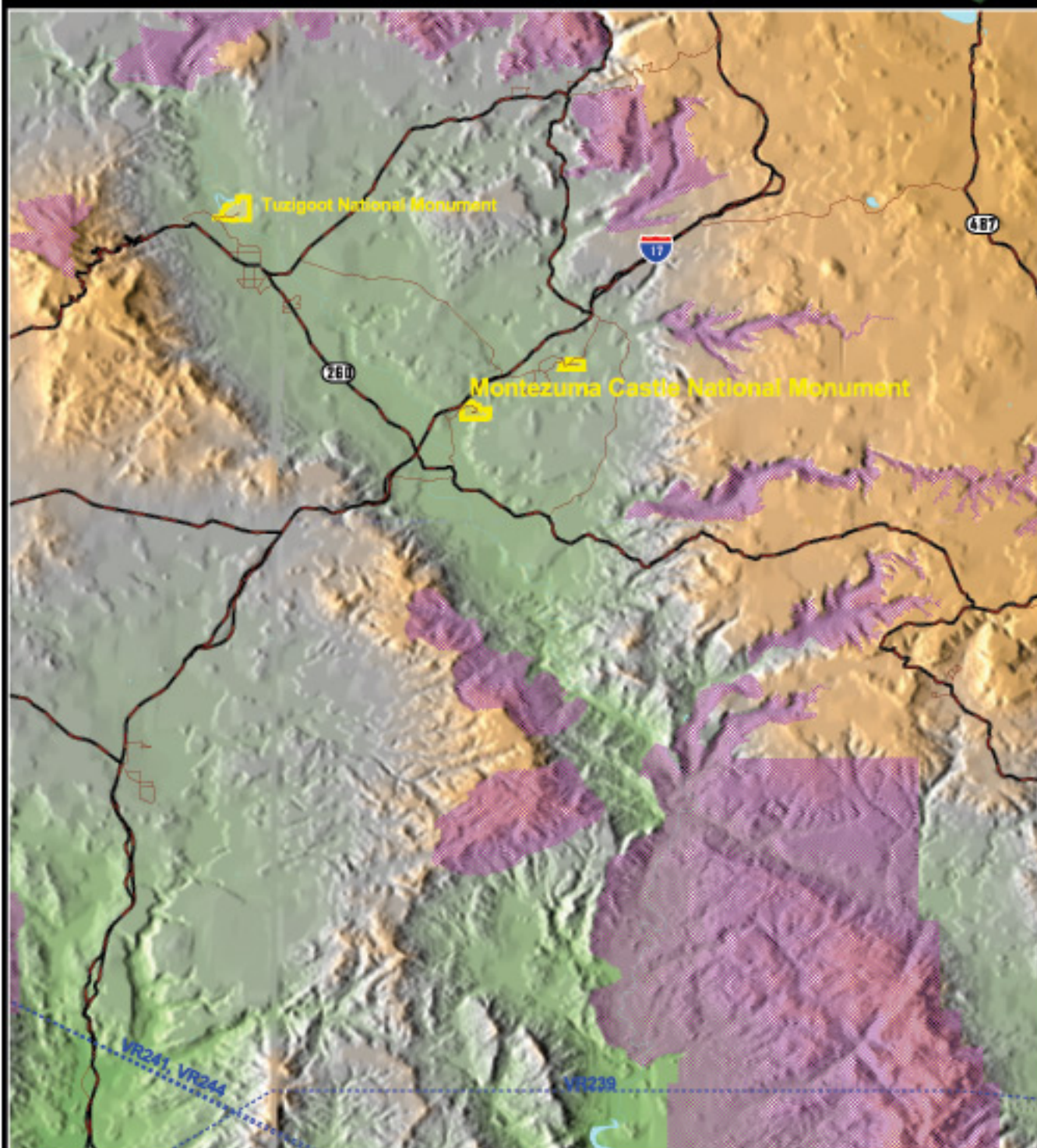
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Montezuma Castle National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Montezuma Castle NM

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Superintendent

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(928) 567-3322 x27

Wilderness Coordinator

(928) 567-5276

Park Acronym: MOCA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/moca>

Background and National Significance. Nestled into a limestone recess a hundred feet above the floodplain of Beaver Creek in the Verde Valley stands one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in North America. Early settlers to the area assumed that the imposing structure was associated with the Aztec emperor Montezuma, but the castle, built in the 12th century by the Sinagua people, was abandoned almost a century before Montezuma was born. As a result of heightened concern over vandalism of fragile southwestern prehistoric sites, the site became a major focus of the nation's early historic preservation movement, and it was proclaimed a national monument in 1906. The park encompasses 858 acres, of which 17 are nonfederal land.

Park Features and Values. The Sinagua dwellings in the park vary in size from large pueblos of 55 rooms to one-room houses. Between 1125 and 1400 about 150 to 200 Sinaguans lived here. Montezuma Castle, a five-story, 20-room cliff dwelling, served as a high-rise apartment building. The Sinagua (Spanish for "without water") were peaceful village dwellers and farmers. The landscape surrounding the dwellings is also a major park feature. The creek at the base of the cliff was a reliable source of water, and the fertile land on the nearby terrace supported a form of dryland agriculture.

Nearby Montezuma Well is a surprising lake surrounded by fairly lush vegetation in the midst of the desert. The well is a limestone sink formed long ago by the collapse of an immense underground cavern. The springs that feed it flow continuously. Both the Hohokam and the Sinagua irrigated crops with its waters. Traces of their irrigation ditches, thickly coated with lime, can still be seen.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by nearly 1 million people annually. Exhibits in the visitor

center provide information about the prehistoric Sinagua people who lived in this region, and walking trails provide access into the cultural landscape.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Sinagua culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. Standing five stories high, Montezuma Castle, one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in North America, is potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The airspace over the park is used by local private aircraft and commercial air tours. A local private airstrip is near the Montezuma Castle unit and contributes to noise intrusion. It is not uncommon for commercial helicopters to buzz the primary archeological resources at Montezuma Castle. The detached Montezuma Well unit experiences an occasional flyover by both private and commercial aircraft.

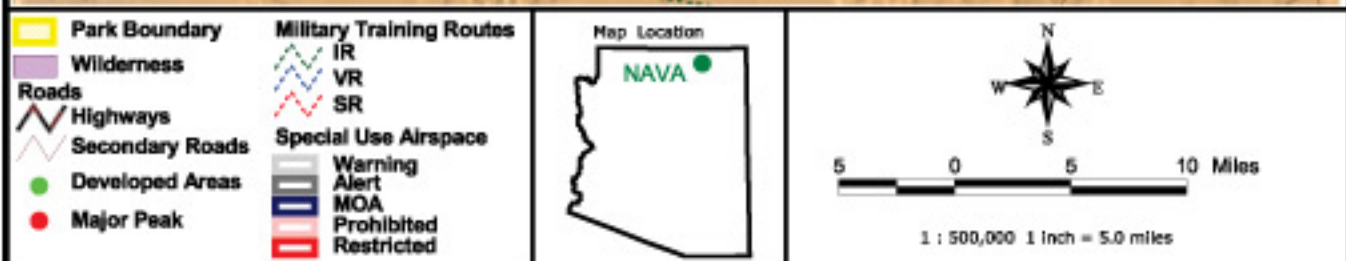
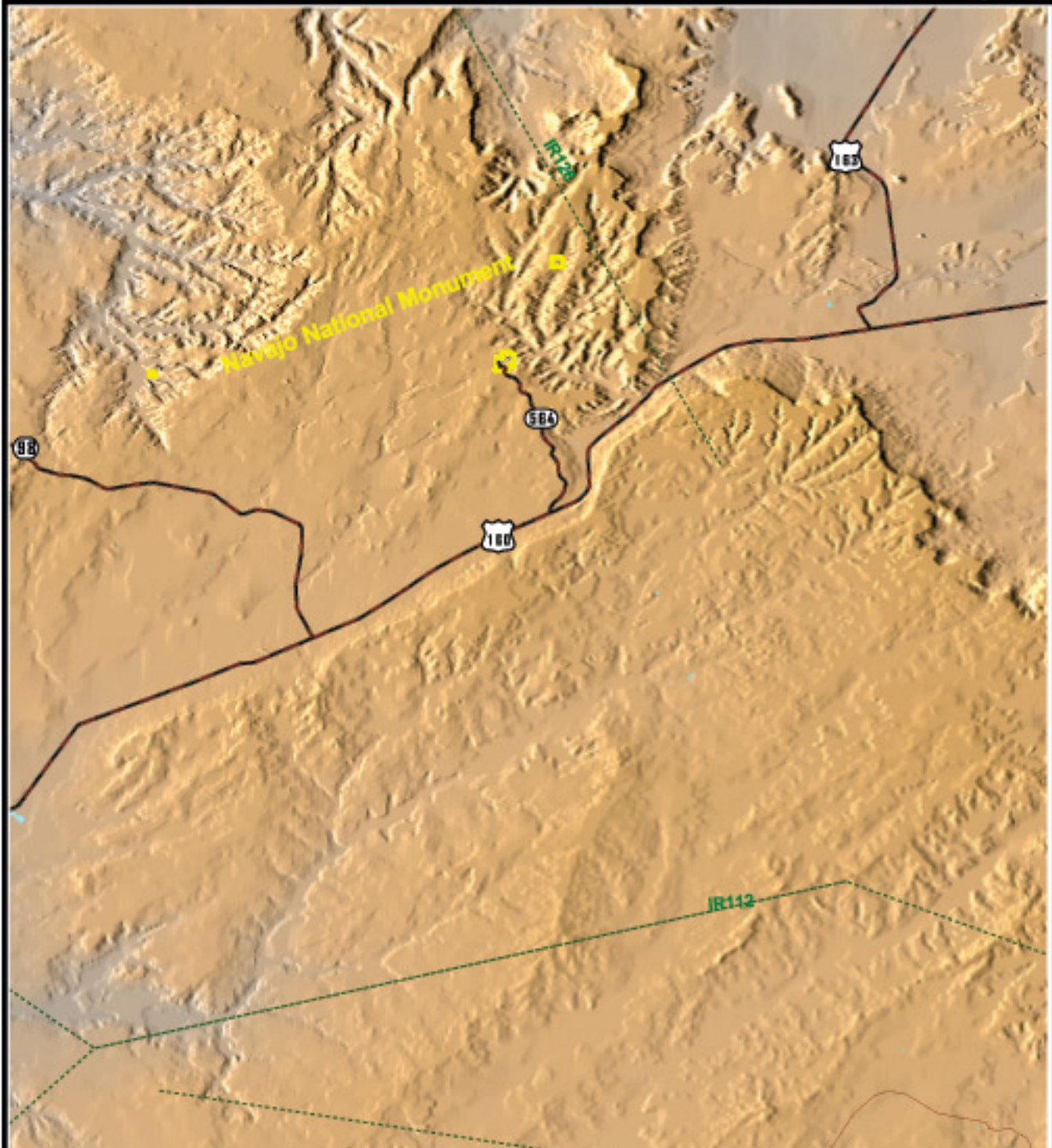
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Navajo National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Navajo NM

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Superintendent

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(928) 672-2700

Wilderness Coordinator

(928) 672-2700

Park Acronym: NAVA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/nava>

Background and National Significance. Navajo National Monument preserves three of the most intact cliff dwellings of the Anasazi (Hisatsinom) culture: Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House. These distinctive villages situated under natural shelters in the cliff walls were built between 1250 and 1300. Their residents successfully met the demands of the rugged environment by farming the plateaus and bottomlands of the canyons. But for these people, periodic migrations were a way of life, and after only a few decades in the canyons, they abandoned these dwellings and moved on.

The Hopi people are among the descendants of these people with strong ties to the ancient stone villages in the park. The villages are believed to have been stops along the sacred migration paths of at least eight Hopi clans, and tribal elders still annually visit these villages and other sacred shrines in the area. The Hopi have identified paintings on canyon walls as clan symbols. These cultural treasures were included in Navajo National Monument in 1909. The park encompasses 360 acres, all federal land.

Park Features and Values. The park is situated high on the Shonto Plateau, overlooking the Tsegi Canyon system in the Navajo Nation in Northern Arizona.

Tree-ring dating has revealed much about Betatakin. About A.D. 150, a few people temporarily used the cave. By 1267, settlers had established at least three stone-walled households on its bedrock ledges. Though agricultural fields lay a mile down-canyon, the alcove was attractive to settlers because it was deep enough for shelter and it faced south, so it was warmed by the winter sun.

Keet Seel was occupied much longer than Betatakin. Tree-ring dating and pottery found below the dwelling show that some people had settled here by A.D. 950. Those early houses are completely gone, but a few timbers and some stones were reused in building a second village,

beginning in 1250. Unlike Betatakin, where people apparently arrived as a group, at Keet Seel there were continuous arrivals and departures. This is reflected in the appearance of the village: there are more kivas and room design varies more than at Betatakin. Thus, different groups probably built the two villages.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. Navajo National Monument was visited by some 60,000 people during fiscal year 2001. In summer the park's rangers take visitors on guided tours of the Keet Seel and Betatakin cliff dwellings. Inscription House is closed to the public due to its fragility. The park's visitor center features exhibits, audiovisual programs, and books for sale. Indian craftwork is available in the arts-and-crafts shop next door. There are two short self-guided mesa top trails, a small campground, and picnic area.

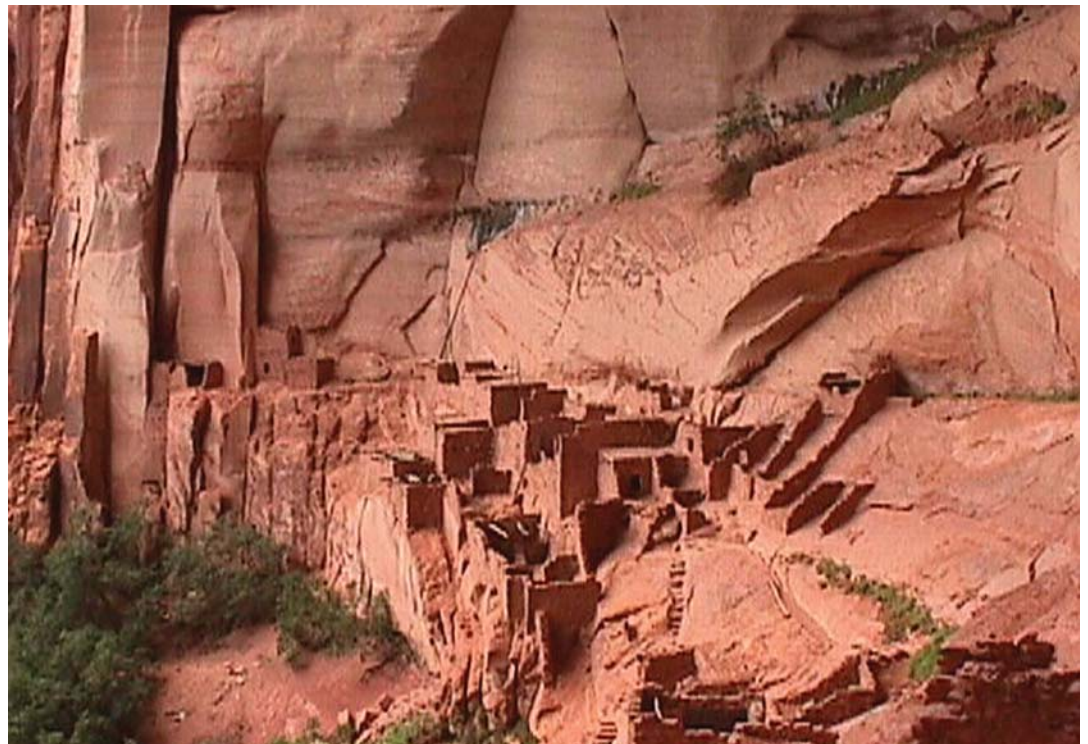
Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Anasazi culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The park's fragile cliff dwellings are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

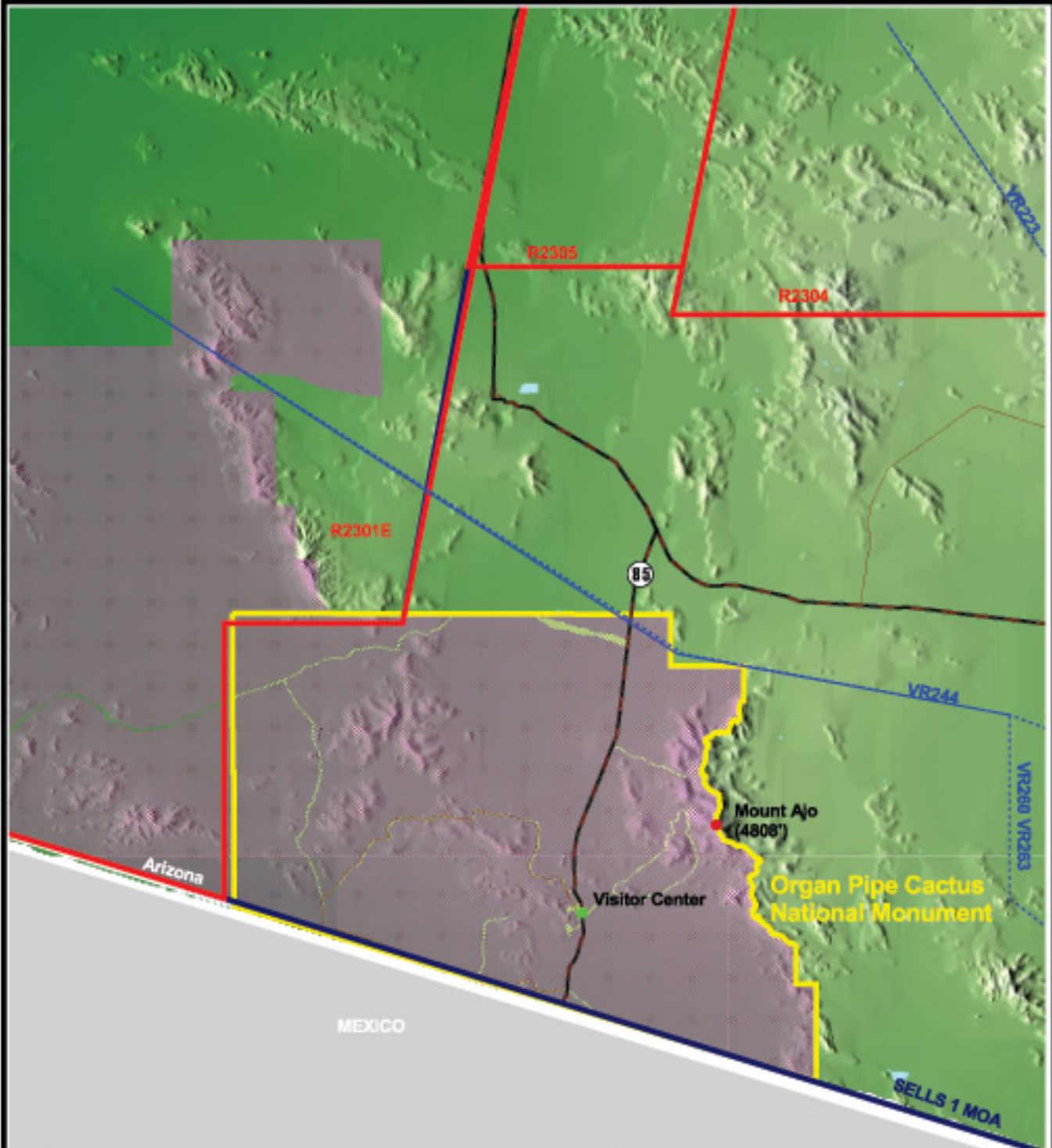
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Organ Pipe Cactus NM

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orpi_superintendent@nps.gov

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Wilderness Coordinator

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Park Acronym: ORPI

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/orpi>

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument staff represent the National Park Service on both the Barry Goldwater Executive Committee (BEC) and the Interagency Executive Committee (IEC) to coordinate activities and resource management programs with the military operations on the nearby Barry M. Goldwater Range.

Background and National Significance. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, designated in 1937, celebrates the life and landscape of the Sonoran Desert. The 330,000-acre park protects an extraordinary collection of Sonoran Desert plants, including the organ pipe cactus. The organ pipe is a large cactus found rarely in the United States, although it is common in Mexico. The park encompasses the bulk of the U.S. population.

Recognizing the park's significance as an outstanding natural preserve where one of Earth's major ecosystems survives almost unspoiled, the United Nations in 1976 designated it as an international biosphere reserve. Conservation and scientific research, including studies of man's impact on the desert, will be invaluable in protecting the life of the desert.

Park Features and Values. The park is a showcase for creatures who have adapted themselves to the extreme temperatures, intense sunlight, and little rainfall that characterize this Southwest region. Foremost among the desert dwellers who have mastered this harsh environment are the cacti. The organ pipe cactus grows on south-facing slopes, where it can absorb the most sun, but when it blooms, in the heat of May, June, and July, it waits until the sun goes down to open its tender lavender-white flowers. Altogether 29 species of cactus inhabit the park. Most of the park is designated wilderness, allowing the life of the Sonoran Desert to flourish under nearly ideal wilderness conditions.

The park shares 30 miles of international boundary with Mexico and includes traces of the historic Camino del Diablo trail.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 320,000 people annually. Visitors to this desert wilderness can drive a lonely road, hike a backcountry trail, camp beneath a clear desert sky, or just soak in the warmth and beauty of the Southwest.

Two scenic loop roads—the Ajo Mountain Drive and the Puerto Blanco Drive—penetrate the desert country. Both are winding, up-and-down graded dirt roads. A few unimproved dirt roads go further into the backcountry, some leading to historic sites with windmills, ranch houses, abandoned gold and silver mines, and other remnants of the past.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Wilderness: More than 95 percent of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be particularly vulnerable to stress caused by aircraft noise. Several endangered species are found in the park, including Sonoran pronghorn and ferruginous pigmy cactus owl.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Due to the park's proximity to the international border and the presence of illegal activity along the border and in the monument, rotary and fixed-wing aircraft are used by law enforcement agencies on a regular basis over the monument. Both day and night operations are common.

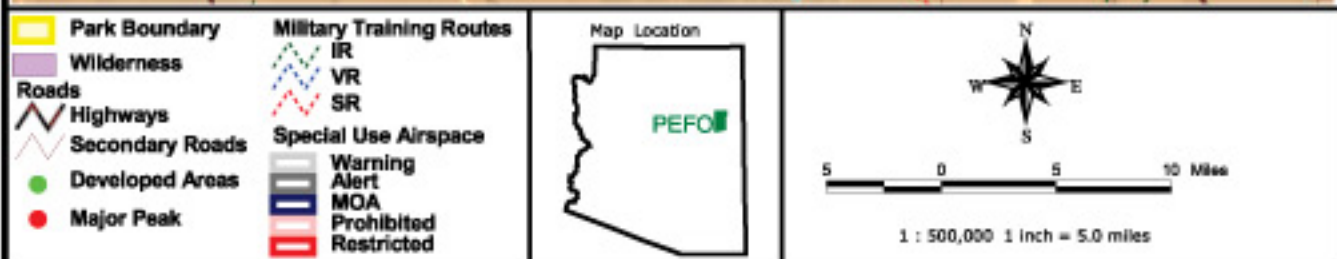
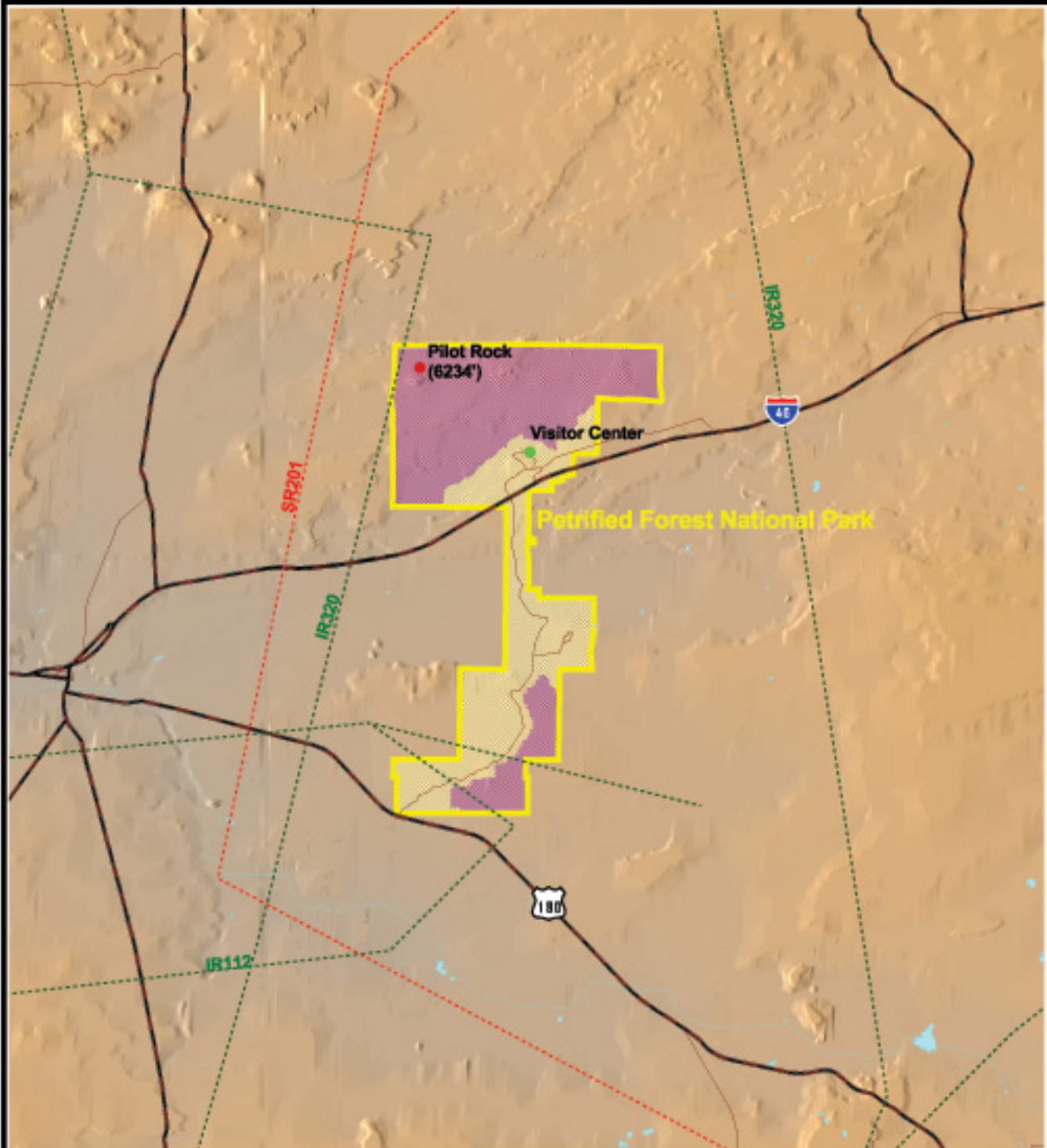
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Luke AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Petrified Forest National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK

Arizona

CONTACTS

Petrified Forest NP

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Petrified Forest, AZ 86028-2217
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Superintendent

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pefo_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

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Wilderness Coordinator

(928) 524-6228 ext. 263

Park Acronym: PEFO

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/pefo>

Background and National Significance. Petrified Forest is a surprising land of scenic wonders and fascinating science. One of the world's largest and most colorful concentrations of petrified wood is only part of the park's globally significant fossil remains. The petrified logs and other fossils of plants and creatures that lived in the area more than 200 million years ago, and the rocks locking them in place, are contributing significant information about the Triassic period of Earth's history. In some places, up to 300 feet of fossil-bearing material remains.

The human history of the area can be traced back to archaic times. Evidence of human habitation is present throughout the area in the form of potsherds, stone tools, petroglyphs, and ruins.

Abundant deposits of petrified wood were recorded south of the present park by the Whipple Expedition in 1853. By 1900, removal of the wood led to calls for preserving areas with large deposits. Petrified Forest, which exists for this purpose, was first established as a national monument in 1906. Congress redesignated the monument as a national park in 1962. Unfortunately, the illegal removal of fossil wood deposits continues to be a problem in the park, which encompasses 93,533 acres, all federal land.

Park Features and Values. The fossil remains preserved in the park indicate that what is now a high, dry tableland was once a vast floodplain crossed by many streams. To the south, tall, stately pine-like trees grew along the headwaters. Crocodile-like reptiles, giant fish-eating amphibians, and small dinosaurs lived among a variety of ferns, cycads, and other plants and animals. The giant trees, now so elegantly and abundantly represented in the park, fell and were washed by swollen streams into the floodplain. There they were covered by silt, mud, and volcanic ash, and this blanket of deposits cut off oxygen and slowed the logs' decay. Gradually silica-bearing groundwater seeped through the logs and encased the original wood tissues with silica deposits. The silica crystallized into the mineral quartz, and the logs were preserved as petrified wood. Minerals and impurities deposited while the wood was petrifying add the bright colors and interesting patterns to the wood.

The multi-hued badlands of the Chinle Formation have come to be known for their scenic beauty as the Painted Desert. The Painted Desert Inn is a national historic landmark dating from the period of early tourism in this region.

A number of archeological sites scattered throughout the park tell of human occupation in the area for more than 2,000 years. The park's archeological resources document a cultural transition from wandering families to settled agricultural villages, pueblos, and trading ties with neighboring villages.

In 1970, 50,000 acres within the park were designated as wilderness.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park was visited by approximately 580,000 people during fiscal year 2001. The Painted Desert visitor center, Rainbow Forest Museum, and displays in the Painted Desert Inn use a number of different media to explain the area's geology, paleontology, and cultural history. Along the 28-mile park road are overlooks, entries to hiking trails, and the wilderness area trailhead. Petrified wood can be bought from commercial dealers who collect it outside the park.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Wilderness: Approximately 50,000 acres of this park are congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The park is occasionally overflowed by what appear to be military helicopters flying low along a broad corridor parallel to I-40, as well as by low-flying private aircraft in the same general area. Some private aircraft seem to detour over the park, presumably for sightseeing purposes, as do some military aircraft.

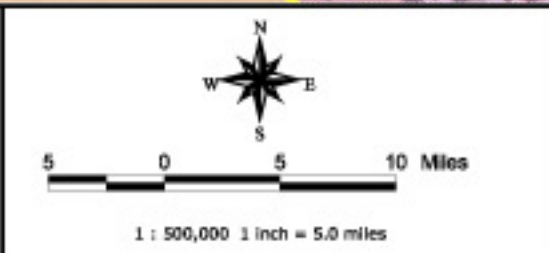
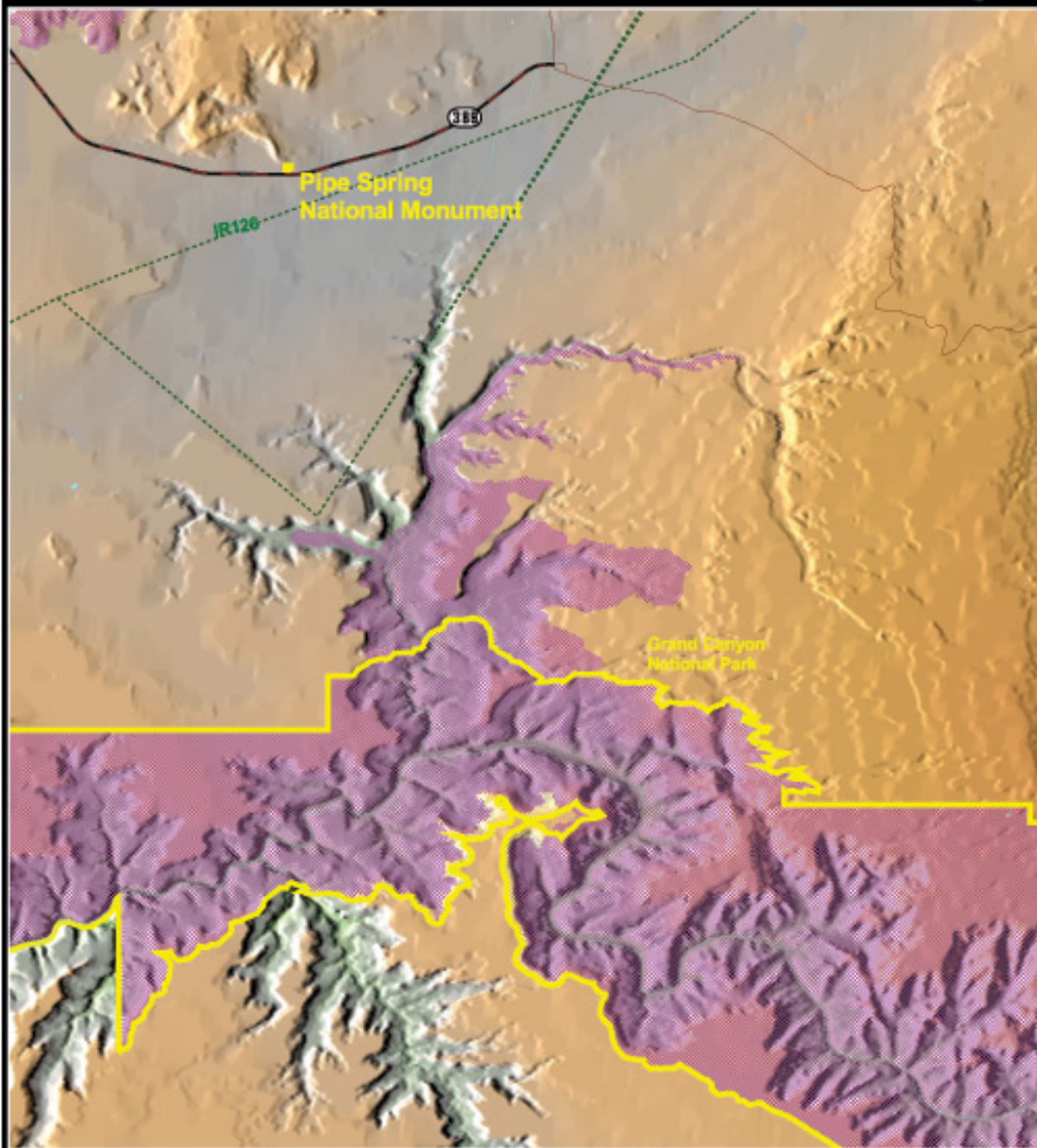
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.
None.



Pipe Spring National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Pipe Spring NM

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Wilderness Coordinator

(928) 643-7105

Park Acronym: PISP

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/pisp>

Background and National Significance. Pipe Spring National Monument, a little-known 40-acre gem of the National Park System, is rich with American Indian, early explorer, and Mormon pioneer history. The water of Pipe Spring has made it possible for plants, animals, and people to live in this dry, desert region. Ancestral puebloans and Kaibab Paiute Indians gathered grass seeds, hunted animals, and raised crops near the spring for at least 1,000 years. In the 1860s, Mormon pioneers brought cattle to the area, and by 1872, they had built a fort over the main spring. The fort, called Winsor Castle after the first ranch manager, was built by the Mormon Church to be the headquarters of a large cattle-ranching operation. This isolated outpost served as a way station for people traveling across the Arizona Strip, that part of Arizona separated from the rest of the state by the Grand Canyon. It also served as a refuge for polygamists' wives during the 1880s and 1890s. Although their way of life had been greatly impacted, the Paiute Indians continued to live in the area, and in 1907, the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation was established, surrounding the privately owned Pipe Spring Ranch. In 1923, the Pipe Spring Ranch was purchased and set aside as a national monument.

Park Features and Values. Pipe Spring Ranch preserves homes, bunkhouses, work sheds, and corrals typical of 19th century ranches. While the cattle raised here were used by the Mormon Church and did not have to be driven hundreds of miles to the railroad, other activities, skills, and equipment represented at the ranch would have been similar to those of open-range cattle ranches throughout the West.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 50,000 people annually. A visitor center, tours of the fort (Winsor Castle), summer living history demonstrations, an orchard and garden, and a half-mile loop walking trail offer a glimpse of pioneer and Kaibab Paiute Indian life in the Old West.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: All visitor activities on the Monument grounds, including living history demonstrations, are designed to impart a feeling of 1870s life. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time. There is also concern that the vibrations from low-flying aircraft could damage the architectural components of the historic masonry structures.

The Kaibab Paiute reservation surrounds the 40-acre monument. The tribe's headquarters, a residential village, and a public campground are all within a 1/2-mile radius of the Monument, and the tribe has expressed its desire to have these noise-sensitive areas avoided by military flights. In addition, the tribe has a 1-mile loop natural and archeological trail immediately adjacent to the north side of the monument. Noise disturbance in this pristine isolated slickrock canyon is also extremely intrusive to visitors' experience.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Park management, in partnership with the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, approached the Air Force to request that the latter avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, flying over the monument and noise-sensitive tribal lands.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

There are no Air Force installations in the Western Pacific Region which have airspace over the park. A military training route does go over the park, but its use is scheduled by Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.

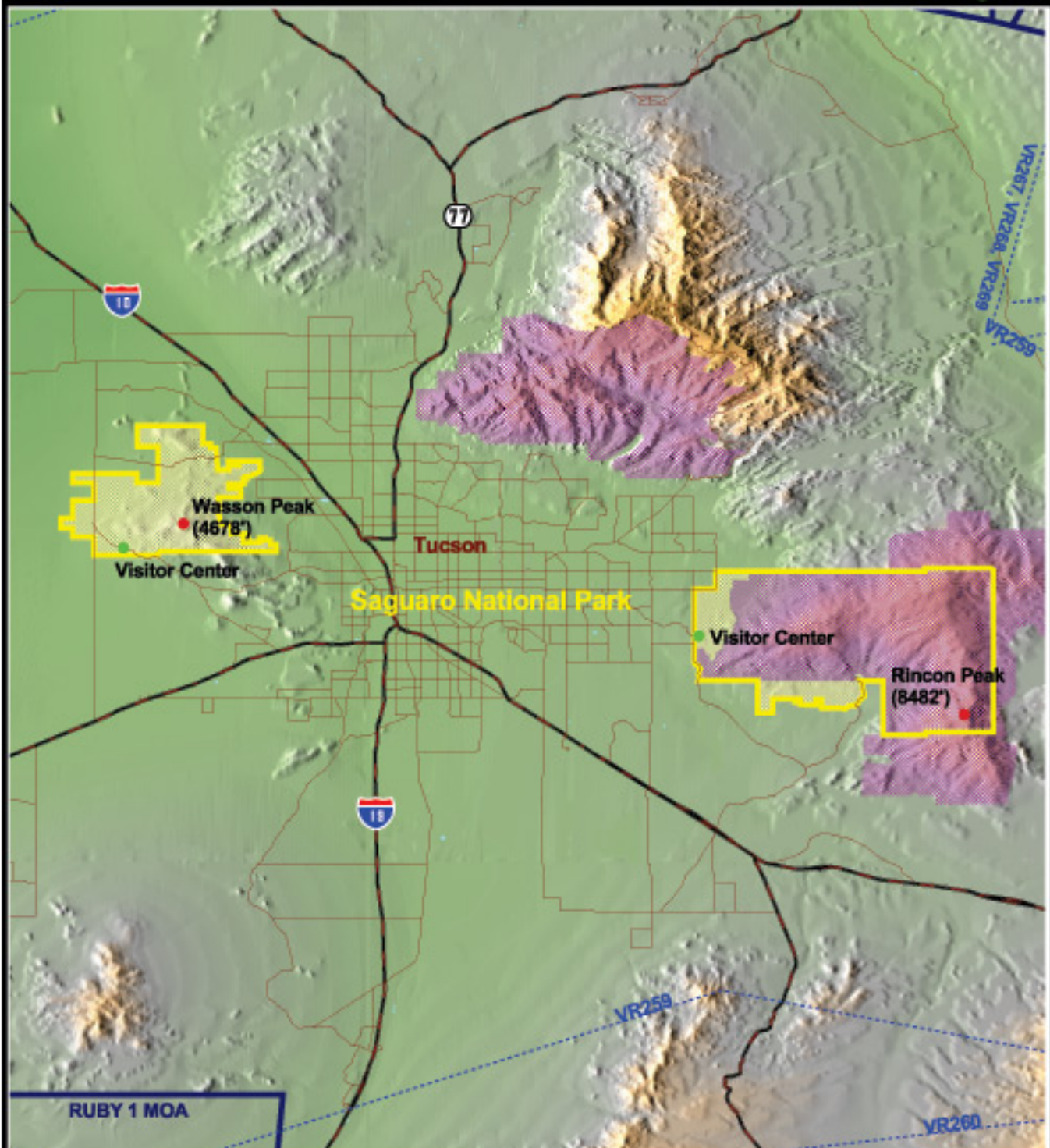


Saguaro National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002

SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK

Arizona

CONTACTS

Saguaro NP

3693 South Old Spanish Trail
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(520) 733-5100

Superintendent

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sagu_superintendent@nps.gov

Chief Ranger and Wilderness Coordinator (primary contact for airspace issues)

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Chief, Science & Resource Mgmt.

(520) 733-5170 or 5171

Park Acronym: SAGU

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/sagu>

Background and National Significance. The saguaro has been described as the monarch of the Sonoran Desert, as a prickly horror, as the supreme symbol of the American Southwest, and as a plant with personality. It is renowned for the variety of odd, all-too-human shapes it assumes, shapes that inspire wild and fanciful imaginings. Since 1933, this extraordinary giant cactus has been protected within Saguaro National Park. Preserved along with it are many other members of the Sonoran Desert community. In lushness and variety of life, the Sonoran Desert far surpasses all other North American deserts. And yet, paradoxically, it is one of the hottest and driest regions on the continent. Summer midday temperatures commonly climb above 100 degrees. Less than 12 inches of rain falls in a typical year. Between the summer and winter rainy seasons it is not unusual for months to pass without a drop of rain. The plants and animals able to survive in this environment make up one of the most interesting and unusual collections of life in the United States. Saguaro National Park consists of two districts separated by the city of Tucson. Together they preserve 91,327 acres of the Sonoran Desert landscape.

Park Features and Values. Five biotic life zones are represented in the park, from desert to ponderosa pine forest. Congress has designated 71,400 acres of the park as wilderness.

Majestic saguaros cover the valley floors and rise into the neighboring mountains. These plants interrelate in complex and interesting ways with other desert life. Saguaro cacti provide their sweet fruits to hungry desert animals. They also provide homes to a variety of birds, such as the Harris hawk, Gila woodpecker, and the tiny elf owl. For their survival the saguaros depend upon their relationships with other desert plants. During the first few years of a very long life, a young saguaro needs the shade and protection of a nurse plant, such as the palo verde tree. With an average life span of 150 years, a mature saguaro may grow to a height of 50 feet and weigh over 10 tons.

Ancient petroglyphs are the most notable evidence of human occupation. For centuries peoples of the Sonoran Desert have used the natural products of the saguaro. In the summer the saguaro provides a nourishing bounty of juicy, fig-like fruits. Native Tohono O Odham Indians harvested them by knocking them off the tall cacti with long poles. From the fresh fruit the Indians made jam, syrup, and wine for their religious ceremonies. So important was the fruit to the Tohono O Odhams that the season of its harvest marked the beginning of their new year.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park has about 3.4 million annual users, of whom about 750,000 are traditional visitors here to enjoy the resources and the remaining 2.6 million are driving through on the highway. Both

Saguaro East and Saguaro West have visitor centers, scenic drives, trails, and picnic areas. Saguaro East also allows backcountry camping at designated sites.

While most visitors to Saguaro National Park choose a leisurely drive on one of its scenic loop drives, those eager for an escape from the rigors of city life often opt to explore the park on one of its many trails. More than 150 miles of hiking trails, ranging from flat and easy strolls in the Sonoran Desert to steep and rugged hikes into the Rincon Mountains, provide opportunities for visitors of every ability to get out of their cars and explore on foot or horseback.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Wilderness: Approximately 78 percent of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Many visitors come here to escape urban sounds, so airplane noise is a serious distraction from the wild experience they seek.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be particularly vulnerable to stress caused by unnatural noise. This park is home to four threatened or endangered species of wildlife. At times, aircraft noise has interfered with cactus pygmy owl surveys conducted between January and June. The surveys of this endangered species require very careful sound detection, which is disrupted by any aircraft noise. Reducing overflights at dawn and dusk from January to June, especially over the Tucson Mountain District, would help in conducting these surveys.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Saguaro National Park utilizes rotary and fixed-wing aircraft as part of normal operations, including search and rescue, fire control, and supplying materiel to backcountry sites. Operations are primarily conducted under 1,500 feet AGL. Temporary flight restrictions are rare and only requested for large operations.

Commercial airlines are seen over both districts of the park daily, but at such high altitudes that there is rarely noise detected.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

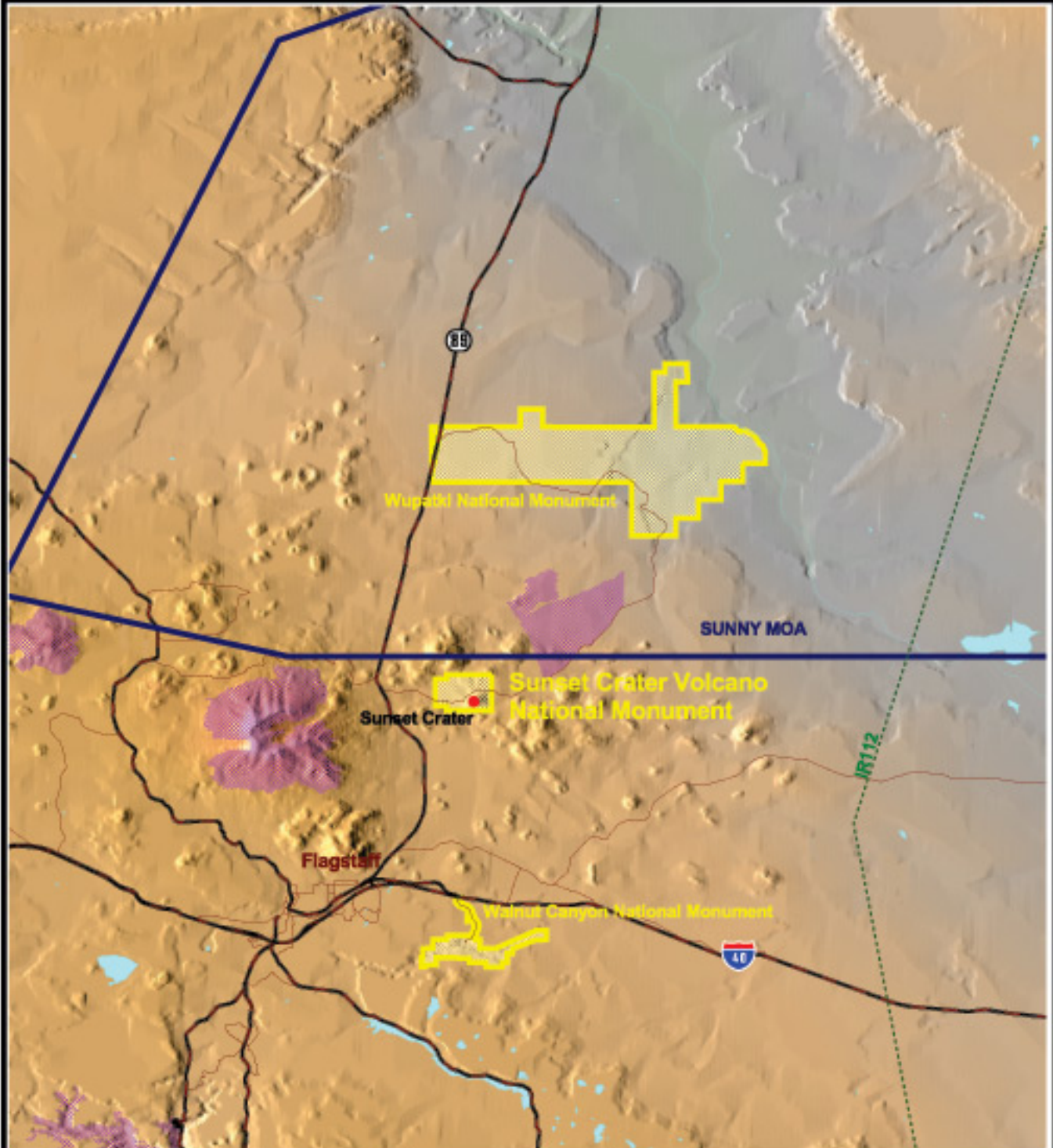
Generally, the Air Force's many daily training flights avoid the park. Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Flagstaff Area NM

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

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Park Acronym: SUCR

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/sucr>

Background and National Significance. Sunset Crater Volcano is one of the longest-lived cinder cone volcanoes known. Its eruption beginning in the winter of 1064-65 was the most recent in a 6-million-year history of volcanic activity in the region. The park's volcanic features are important in the context of southwestern U.S. and world geology, providing insight into plate tectonics and ongoing geologic and ecological processes.

The volcanic activity that occurred here profoundly affected the people living in the area and left a unique archeological and ethnographic record of human adaptation, response, and recovery. Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument encompasses 3,040 acres and was established in 1930, to preserve and protect geological formations, features, and resources for scientific interests and research, and for public interest, including scenic, educational, and recreational pursuits.

Park Features and Values. The Sunset Crater cinder cone is a reminder of the powerful forces that shape the Earth, including those that shaped the more than 600 hills and mountains in the San Francisco volcanic field. These mountains have in turn affected the climate and habitat for all things living in this region. The eruptions that created what is now the 1,000-foot-high Sunset Crater continued over 100 years and covered an 800-square-mile area with ash. Perhaps as spectacular as the original eruption were two lava flows: the Kana-A flow in 1064 and the Bonito Flow in 1180. They destroyed all living things in their path. In a final burst of activity, around 1250, red and yellow oxidized cinders shot out of the vent and fell onto the rim. The colorful glow from these cinders, reminiscent of a sunset, eventually led to the volcano's name.

Prehistoric farmers, known to archeologists as the Sinagua, witnessed the eruptions of Sunset Crater Volcano and moved out of harm's way as ash and cinders blanketed their fields. As they moved north, they discovered that a thinner cinder layer could act as mulch, allowing dry lands to produce crops. Most archeologists believe that the creation of this new farmland by the Sunset Crater eruptions was a primary reason for the development of the complex culture in what is today Wupatki National Monument. Sunset Crater Volcano and its natural resources continue to have cultural significance to contemporary Native American tribes.

In geologic terms, Sunset Crater Volcano is very young. After 800 years, the process of succession has just begun. The microhabitat and climate of Sunset Crater Volcano support an unusual mix of species, including lichens, molds, and endemic species that are highly visible examples of the scientific concepts of succession and adaptation. The park is a very small natural area entirely surrounded by Coconino National Forest. Preserving the integrity of the park's natural systems therefore requires close coordination across agency boundaries.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 180,000 people annually, often in conjunction with a visit to Wupatki National Monument (the two are connected by a 36-mile scenic loop drive). The Sunset Crater Volcano visitor center has information, a film, exhibits, a bookstore, and a seismograph station. The 1-mile Lava Flow Trail at the volcano's base allows visitors to see a variety of features. Sunset Crater Volcano is closed

to climbing to protect its fragile resources, but visitors may climb other cinder cones in the area, such as nearby Lenox Crater and Doney Mountain at Wupatki. Numerous features and facilities, including the visitor center and much of the loop drive, are located outside park boundaries on U.S. Forest Service lands and managed by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

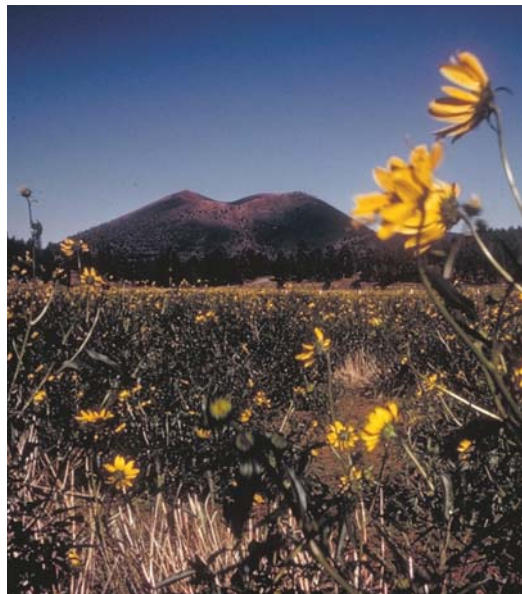
Cultural Landscape: A fundamental goal for this park is to immerse visitors in the time frame of the 11th century eruptions of Sunset Crater and the rehabilitation of the region by prehistoric farmers over the next few centuries. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Some features and facilities critical to visitor understanding of the interrelationships between the natural and cultural features of the prehistoric environment are located along the scenic loop drive across national forest lands connecting Sunset Crater and Wupatki National Monuments. The national forest segments of the loop drive should be considered as noise-sensitive as the related parklands, since they are integral to visitors' park experiences.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: The Mexican spotted owl, an endangered species, is known to occur on nearby U.S. Forest Service lands, although no critical habitat has been designated. Golden eagles, for which there is suitable nesting habitat on nearby U.S. Forest Service lands, are known to be sensitive to human presence. Noise disturbance may cause eagles to abandon, at least temporarily, their nest sites, eggs, and/or chicks.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No formal data are available on existing use of airspace over the park. Staff observations indicate occasional overflights by sightseeing aircraft.

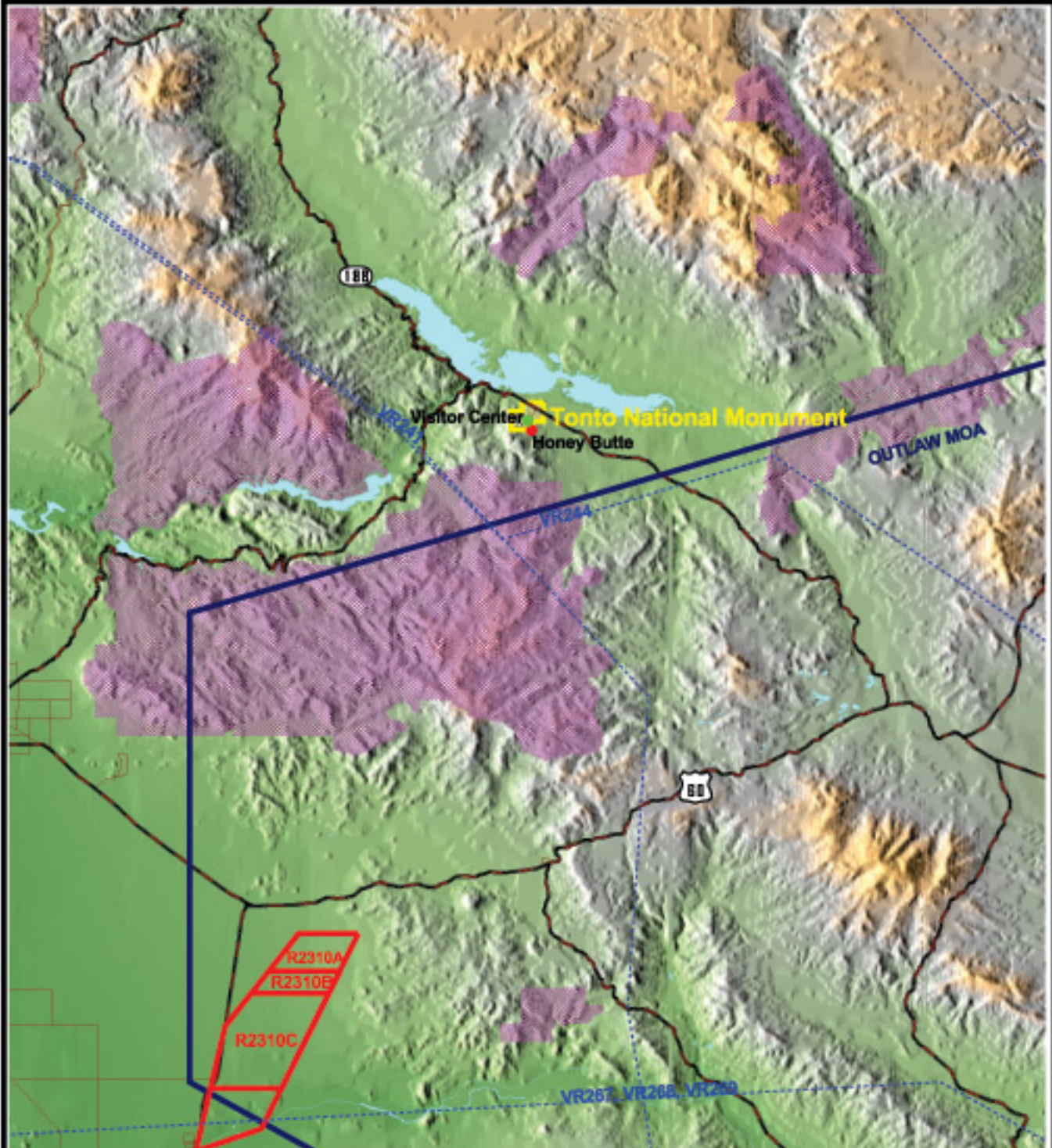
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Davis-Monthan AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Tonto National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

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(928) 467-2241

Superintendent

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

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Resource Manager

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(928) 467-2225 fax

Park Acronym: TONT

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/tont>

Background and National Significance. Tonto National Monument protects well-preserved cliff dwellings that were occupied by the Salado people, who farmed the Salt River Valley and supplemented their diet by hunting and gathering during the 13th, 14th, and early 15th centuries. Built in shallow caves perched more than 1,000 feet above the river valley, the cliff dwellings are representative of the final phase of Salado occupation in this area.

Distance and rugged terrain isolated the cliff dwellings from the modern world until the mid-1870s, when ranchers and soldiers came to the Tonto Basin. In 1906 construction began on Roosevelt Dam, bringing increased attention to the cliff dwellings. The following year, recognizing the need to protect the area from vandals and pothunters, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside a 1,120-acre area as a national monument. Today these cliff dwellings are raising and answering questions about the Salado people and their way of life.

Park Features and Values. The visitor center museum displays many of the objects excavated from the site. The Salado were fine craftsmen, producing some of the most exquisite polychrome pottery and intricately woven textiles to be found in the Southwest. The park's collection of objects created by the Salado for their own use or obtained through trade, combined with the fact that a good many of the plants and animals that made up their natural environment still thrive here, contribute to the larger picture of Salado culture.

The park is located in the Upper Sonoran Desert ecosystem, known primarily for its characteristic saguaro cactus. Early spring brings an amazing variety of colorful wildflowers. A lush riparian area supports large Arizona black walnut, sycamore, and hackberry trees.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 80,000 people annually. The visitor center

houses exhibits on the culture and crafts of the Salado people and an audiovisual program introducing the park. A self-guiding foot trail climbs 350 vertical feet to the lower cliff dwelling. Visitors must be accompanied by park staff to visit the upper cliff dwelling.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Salado culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The cliff dwellings in this park are irreplaceable archeological resources that are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft. The structures are greatly affected by vibrations induced by close-flying aircraft, especially hovering helicopters.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Noise disturbances at this small cultural site affect the experience of visitors throughout the whole monument. For long range protection, limiting the distance that aircraft are allowed to pass by the cliff dwellings would reduce the vibration and structural damage risk to these irreplaceable archeological structures.

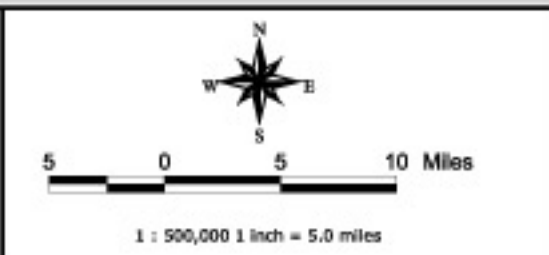
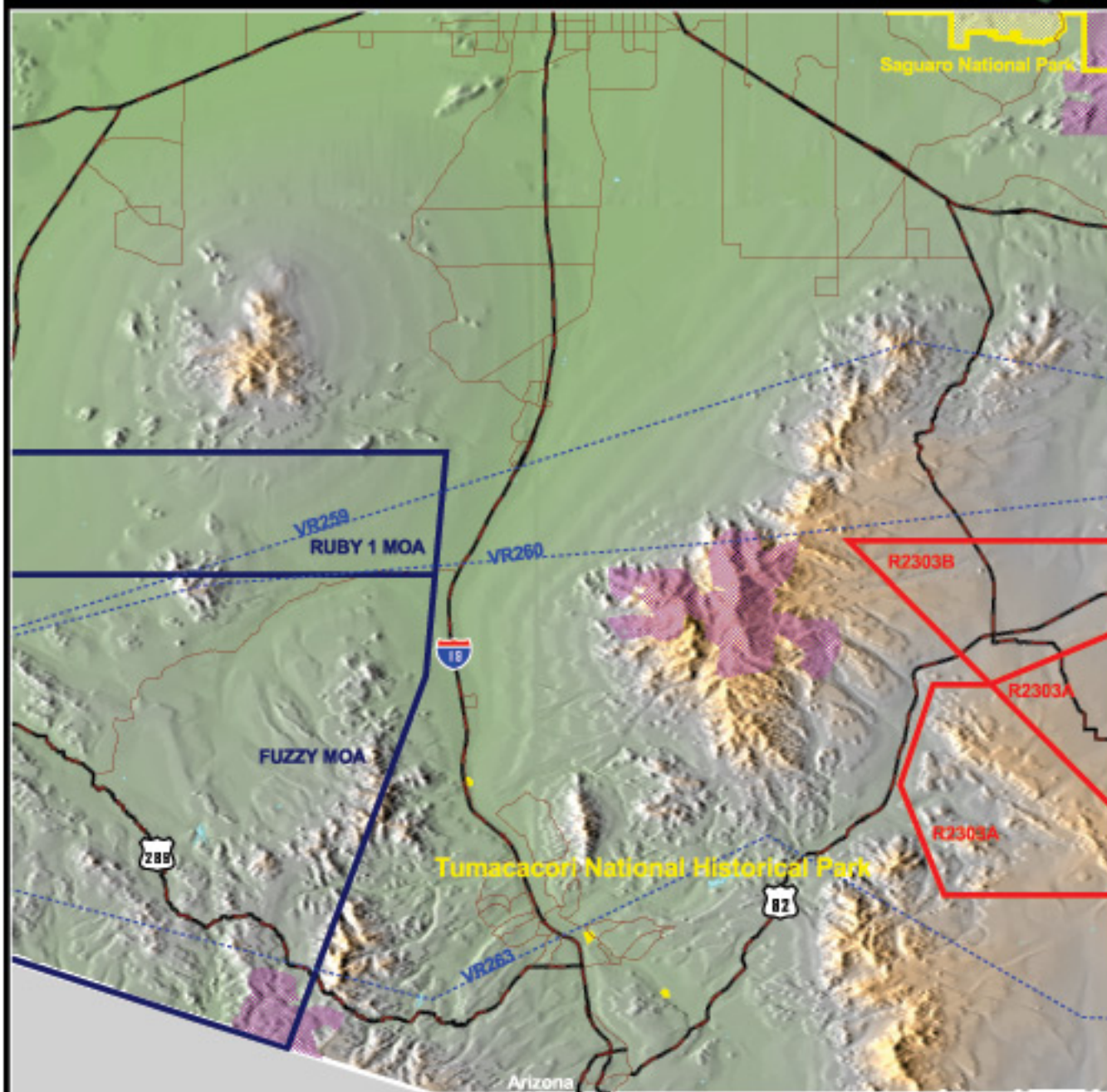
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Luke AFB and Tucson IAP narratives and maps for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Tumacacori National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Arizona

CONTACTS

Tumacacori NHP

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(520) 398-2341

Superintendent

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E-mail:
tuma_superintendent@nps.gov

Park Acronym: TUMA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/tuma>

Background And National Significance. Tumacacori National Historical Park preserves the ruins of three 18th and 19th century Spanish colonial missions. The park, which encompasses 45 acres in three separate units, was established in 1908 as Tumacacori National Monument. In 1990 Congress added the missions of Guevavi and Calabazas to the park and it was renamed Tumacacori National Historical Park. The park tells the story of the first Europeans who came to southern Arizona and of the native people who lived there.

Park Features and Values. The extant historic Spanish Catholic mission building known as Mission San Jose de Tumacacori was built between 1800 and 1821 to replace a modest Jesuit structure, Mission San Cayetano de Tumacacori, founded by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1691. The newer building stands across the river from the mission founded by Father Kino. When Kino and his party approached the Pima settlement of Tumacacori in January 1691, they were riding the wave of a century of expansion northward along New Spain's west coast corridor. But the tide carried them no further north than the Pimeria Alta, home of the upper Pima Indians. It was here that Kino founded Mission San Cayetano de Tumacacori on the east bank of the Santa Cruz River. The next day a mission was founded at Guevavi, 15 miles upriver. San Cayetano de Tumacacori and Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi were the two oldest missions in Arizona. Kino crisscrossed the Pimeria Alta for 24 years, establishing missions, blazing new supply routes, and mapping the area for New Spain. When he died in 1711, Spain lost one of its greatest missionaries.

Very little remains of the churches that Father Kino built. The churches that are seen at the missions today are the work of the Franciscans. The extant mission ruins at Guevavi are the remains of a church built in 1751. The third mission included in the park, San Cayetano de Calabazas, was established in 1756. San Jose de Tumacacori, the youngest of the three extant mission church buildings, has been partially restored and is still used to celebrate special events.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 60,000 people annually. Visitors appreciate this special place for the opportunity to tour the Mission San Jose de Tumacacori church, cemetery, and outlying structures and grounds in a peaceful and quiet atmosphere reminiscent of the 19th century mission landscape. Photographers especially enjoy the earth colors and shadows of the mission buildings. The mission courtyard and garden just off the visitor center provide a peaceful, quiet place to relax and reflect. Many bird species are seen at the mission due to its proximity to the Santa Cruz River. A short hike to the river is rewarding for bird-watching enthusiasts and a welcome break from the summer desert heat.

Visitation to the Guevavi and Calabazas units is available only by reservation during winter monthly tours guided by the park staff.

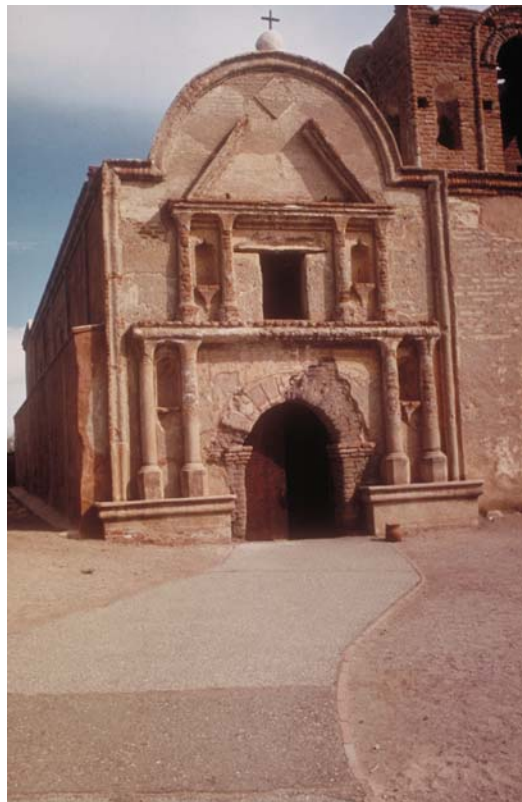
Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: A fundamental goal for this park is to immerse visitors in the historic time frame of the Spanish mission era. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The mission buildings at all three sites are potentially susceptible to sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft. Helicopters flying too close to the missions have caused concern on occasion.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. The primary use of airspace over/near the park is by the Border Patrol. That agency uses helicopters and fixed-wing small aircraft to track illegal alien and drug traffic.

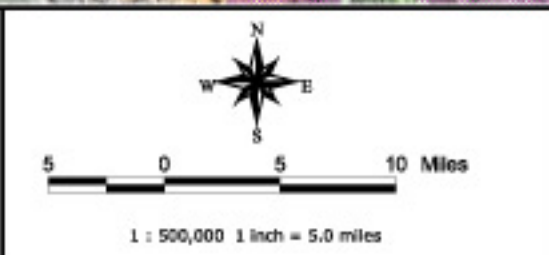
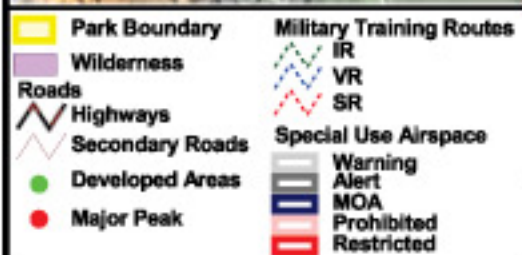
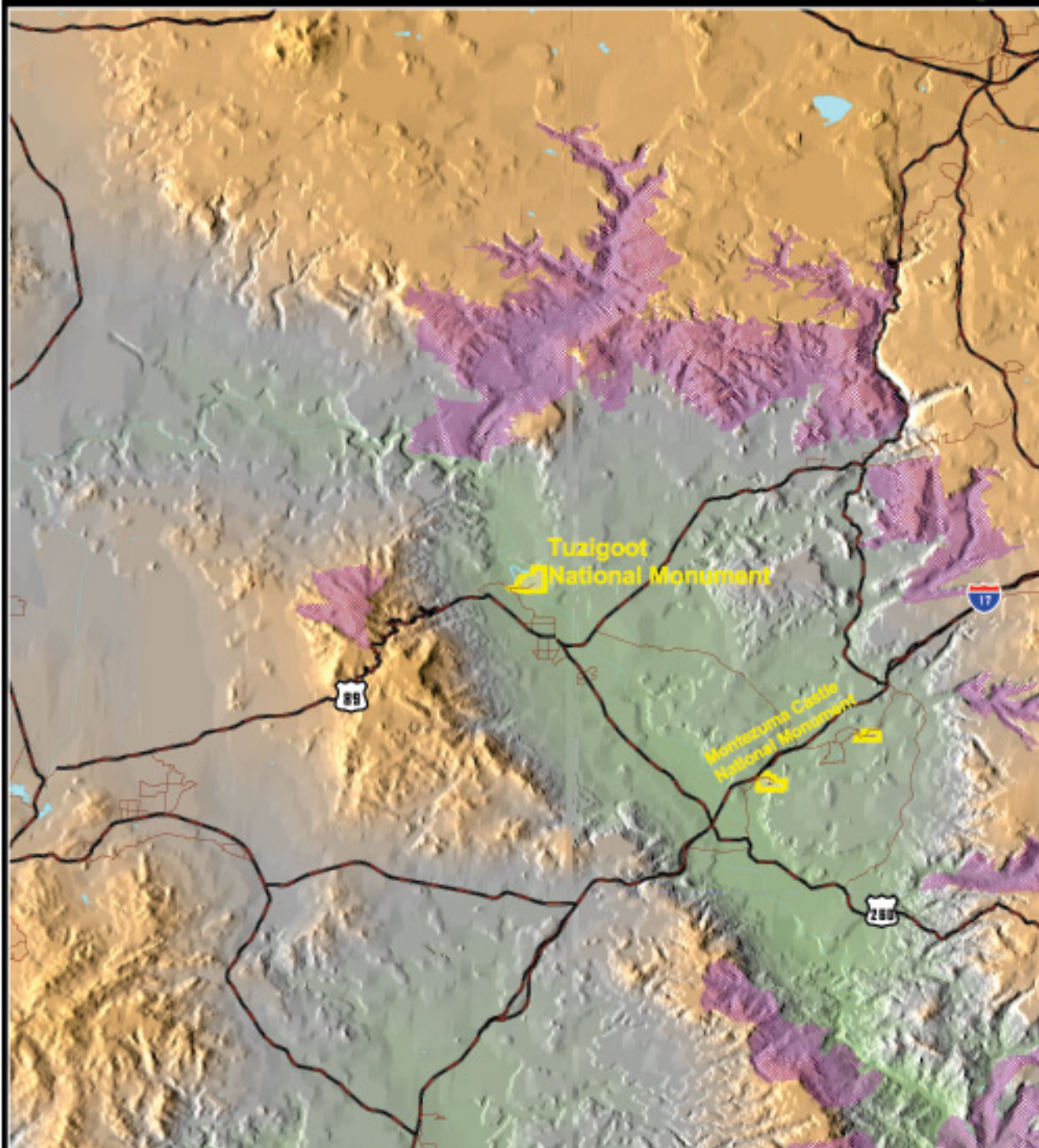
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Tucson IAP narrative and map for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



Tuzigoot National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Tuzigoot NM

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Wilderness Coordinator
(928) 567-5276

Park Acronym: TUZI

Park Website:
<http://www.nps.gov/tuzi>

Background and National Significance. Tuzigoot National Monument, along with Montezuma Castle National Monument, preserves remnants of the Hohokam and Sinagua cultures, distinctive groups that flourished in the Verde Valley between A.D. 1100 and 1450. The monument was proclaimed in 1939 and encompasses 800 acres, all but 58 of which are nonfederal land.

Park Features and Values. Tuzigoot (Apache for crooked water) is the remnant of a Sinagua village built between 1125 and 1400. It crowns the summit of a long ridge that rises 120 feet above the Verde Valley. The original pueblo was two stories high in places and had 77 ground-floor rooms. There were few exterior doors; entry was by way of ladders through openings in the roofs. The village began as a small cluster of rooms that was inhabited by about 50 people for a hundred years. In the 1200s the population doubled and doubled again as refugee farmers, fleeing drought in outlying areas, settled here. In the early 1400s, the Sinagua abandoned the entire valley. No one can say why: perhaps too much pressure on the land, perhaps conflict with the Yavapai, who were living here when the Spanish entered the valley in 1583. Whatever the reason(s), the survivors were probably absorbed into pueblos to the north.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. Tuzigoot National Monument is visited by approximately 125,000 people

annually. The park has a visitor center with exhibits on the prehistoric Sinagua people who lived in this region and short walking trails to the ruins.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Sinagua culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The prehistoric village ruins in this park are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. Tuzigoot experiences an occasional flyover by private and commercial aircraft.

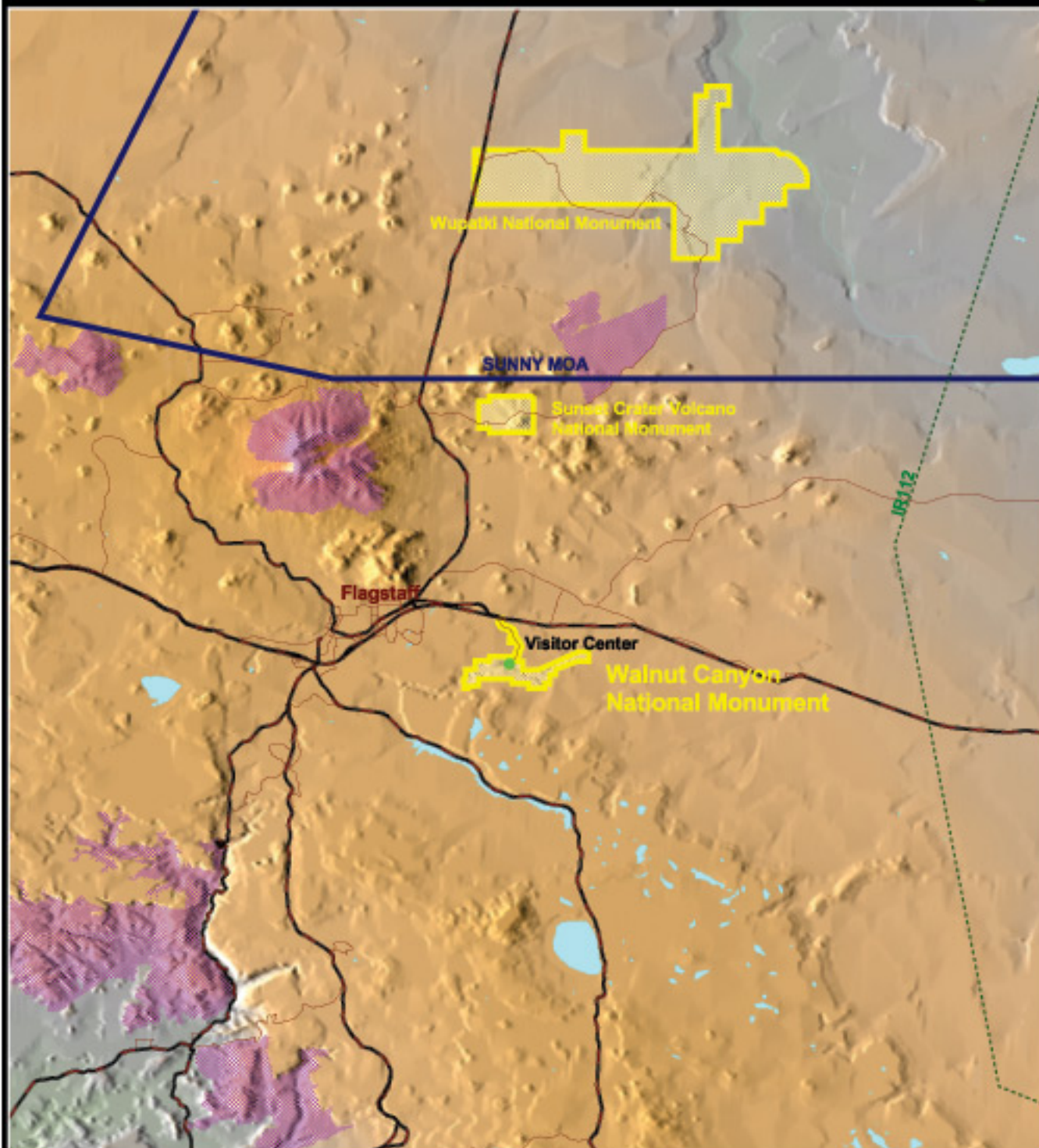
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Walnut Canyon National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

Flagstaff Area NM

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Superintendent

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Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(928) 679-2365

Park Acronym: WACA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/waca>

Background and National Significance. Walnut Canyon National Monument preserves the only known cliff dwelling architecture of the Northern Sinagua culture. Walnut Canyon and Walnut Creek provide vivid evidence of the Sinaguans' ability to procure sufficient water to sustain life and grow crops. The dwellings had been abandoned by the end of the 13th century, and they remained largely undisturbed until the 19th century.

Historic railroad settlements, such as Flagstaff, contributed to Walnut Canyon becoming one of the first archeological areas to be heavily visited. Some sites record the extensive looting of the period. Theft and destruction prompted local efforts to preserve the canyon and soon drew national support. The park, which encompasses 3,579 acres, was established in 1915 to protect ancient cliff dwellings and associated resources that are of great ethnographic, scientific, and educational interest. Today, owing to management that emphasizes preservation, Walnut Canyon National Monument provides scientific opportunities to study irreplaceable cultural and natural resources. The natural and cultural resources within the park remain significant to contemporary Native American tribes.

Park Features and Values. The cave-sheltered cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon are testimony to the people who lived here more than 800 years ago. Inside the canyon and throughout the pine forests on its rims, these people made their living by farming, hunting deer and small game, gathering an assortment of useful plants, and trading. Their name, Sinagua (Spanish for "without water"), is a tribute to their ability to turn a relatively dry region into a homeland.

The Sinagua lived in the cliff dwellings for little more than 100 years, then they departed for reasons that are still unclear. By about 1250 they occupied new villages a few miles southeast along Anderson Mesa. It is generally believed that the Sinagua were eventually assimilated into Hopi culture. The Hopi today call their ancestors the Hisatsinom ("people of long ago"). Their tradition suggests that the early migrations of the ancestral Puebloan peoples were part of a religious quest to have all clans come together.

Walnut Canyon supports an unusual array of biological communities, each characterized by different temperatures and plant life determined largely by the amount of sunlight the community receives. These plant life zones are miniature versions of the zones spanning the western part of the continent from Mexico to Canada, all within the canyon's 20-mile length and 400-foot depth. They range from communities associated with the upper Sonoran Desert, with yucca and prickly pear cactus, to cooler, moister Pacific Northwest forests of shade-tolerant shrubs and mixed conifers (including Douglas-fir). Elsewhere in the canyon and on the rims are pinyon/juniper woodland and ponderosa pine/gambel oak forest, which are found throughout the southwestern United States. The riparian community in the canyon bottom includes box elder and Arizona black walnut, for which the canyon was named. The biodiversity supported by these habitats includes a high concentration of sensitive species and is thought to have contributed to the decision of the prehistoric people to settle here.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 138,000 people annually. The visitor center has an information desk, exhibits, a bookstore, and a panoramic view. Two paved foot trails, the 1-mile Island Trail and the Rim Trail, begin at the visitor center. Together with adjacent forestlands, the park serves as a significant component of the designated greenbelt and natural sanctuary surrounding the city of Flagstaff.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

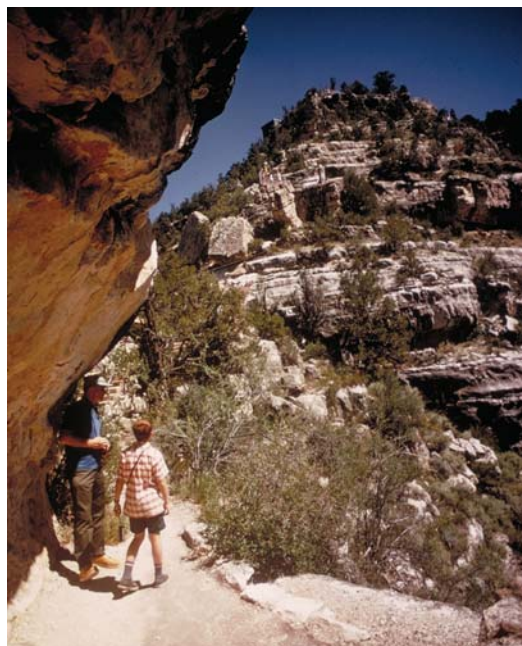
Cultural Landscape: A fundamental goal for this park is to immerse visitors in the historic time frame of the Sinagua culture. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The cliff dwellings in this park are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: The Mexican spotted owl, a federally listed threatened species, is known to nest in the park, and critical habitat has been designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The peregrine falcon, recently removed from the endangered species list, has established two breeding aeries in the park. The northern goshawk, a species of concern, also nests in the park. For all three species, there is concern about disturbances from recreational use and noise.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No formal data are available on existing use of airspace over/near the park. Staff observations indicate occasional overflights by sight-seeing aircraft. Possible future boundary expansion could place parts of the park within the flight path of Flagstaff's Pulliam Airport.

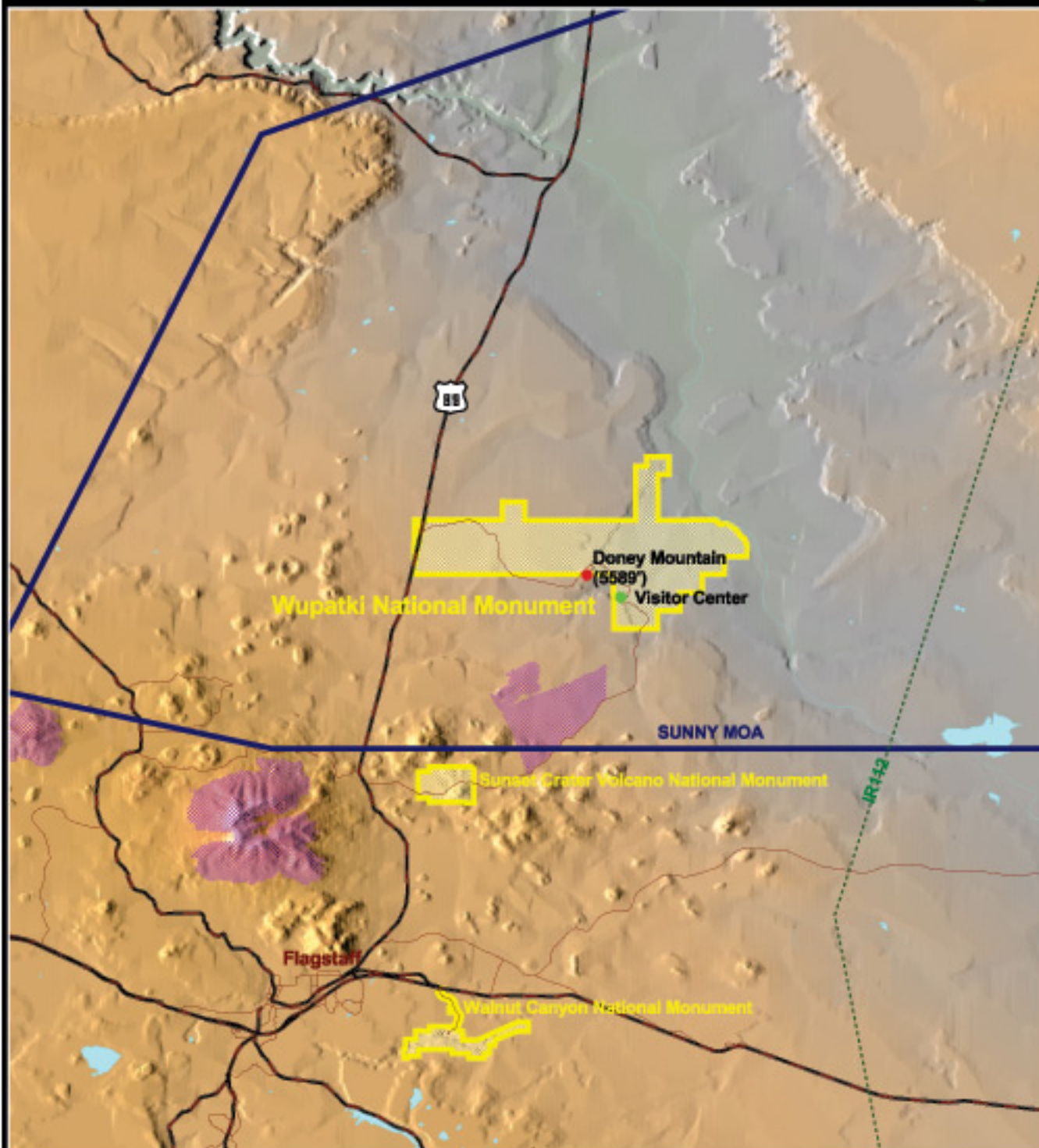
Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. None.



Wupatki National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arizona

CONTACTS

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Superintendent

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Park Acronym: WUPA

Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/wupa>

Background and National Significance. Wupatki National Monument is the only known location in the Southwest where physical evidence from at least three archeologically separate but concurrent ancestral puebloan cultures—Sinagua, Cohonina, and Kayenta Anasazi—coexists. According to puebloan oral tradition, Wupatki represents one ancestral puebloan group. The natural and cultural resources within the park remain significant to contemporary Native American tribes. Wupatki National Monument was established in 1925 to preserve, protect, care for, and manage the ancestral Hopi sites, other prehistoric remains, and cultural and natural resources of historic, ethnographic, and scientific interest. The park encompasses 35,400 acres.

Park Features and Values. The park contains thousands of exceptionally well-preserved archeological sites dating from the eruption of Sunset Crater Volcano in 1064 until about 1275. The ash fall from Sunset Crater was beneficial to farmers, and a large agricultural community spread across this volcanic landscape. Nevertheless, farming at Wupatki during the 1100s was decidedly marginal. Only the diligent succeeded, and trade with others was vital. Located at the crossroads between Sinagua, Cohonina, and Kayenta Anasazi cultural traditions, Wupatki exhibits a unique cultural brew. The exchange of ideas is represented by homes built the Anasazi way but furnished with Sinagua-style pottery, textiles, and tools.

The landscape that shaped the lives of people 800 years ago appears unchanged in many ways since the eruptions. The undeveloped terrain, unpolluted air, extensive scenic vistas, and natural quiet offer a setting much like that experienced by the original inhabitants. From a distance the pueblos at Wupatki look as though they could still be occupied.

In the relatively short distance between Sunset Crater Volcano and Wupatki, the environment changes from mountain to desert. The related ecosystem changes greatly increase the biodiversity of the area—a diversity that was indispensable to early residents. Today, Wupatki protects one of the few native grasslands in the Southwest that is not being domestically grazed, and its integrity is essential to perpetuating native species, such as pronghorn, and natural ecosystem processes.

In historical times lands within the park have supported more than 150 years of occupation by Navajo families, who have been joined by ranchers, sheepherders, prospectors, Mormons, the Civilian Conservation Corps, park custodians, and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The activities of these diverse groups, combined with environmental changes, have created a rich mosaic of cultural landscapes within the park.

The setting of Wupatki, undeveloped and largely unpolluted, provides the exceedingly rare opportunity to see more than 60 miles, view the night sky, and encounter quiet—an experience comparable to that experienced by prehistoric peoples. These qualities are a baseline against which change can be monitored, managed, and mitigated.

Visitor Use and Enjoyment. The park is visited by approximately 250,000 people annually, often in conjunction with a visit to Sunset Crater Volcano National

Monument. The two parks are connected by a 36-mile scenic loop drive, much of which is located outside park boundaries on U.S. Forest Service land and managed by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement. Information, exhibits, and a bookstore are available at the Wupatki visitor center. Short trails lead to nearby Wupatki Pueblo and to three other major pueblo areas.

Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

Cultural Landscape: A fundamental goal for this park is to immerse visitors in the historic time frame of the ancestral puebloan cultures that occupied this region in the 12th and 13th centuries. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time. The opportunity to experience natural quiet as it would have been experienced by prehistoric peoples has been specifically identified as an element of Wupatki's national significance.

Some features and facilities critical to visitor understanding of the interrelationships between the natural and cultural features of the prehistoric environment are located outside park boundaries on U.S. Forest Service lands. These areas should be considered equally noise-sensitive to preserve the expected parklike visitor experience.

Historic structures: The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The prehistoric pueblos in this park, some of which rise to several stories in height, are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

Sensitive wildlife habitat: Golden eagles, which have nested historically within the park, are known to be sensitive to human presence. Noise disturbance may cause eagles to abandon, at least temporarily, their nest sites, eggs, and/or chicks. Because some biologists recommend a 1/4- to 2-mile buffer zone around nests, one popular area is closed to visitor use during breeding season.

Airspace Over/Near the Park. No formal data are available on existing use of airspace over/near the park. Staff observations indicate occasional overflights by sight-seeing aircraft.

Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park. Please refer to the Luke AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



